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Carter Backs Spending Boost

U.S. Shift on Civil Defense

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — President Carter has approved a program for bolstering the nation's civil defense against nuclear attack, a move, government officials said yesterday, designed to protect as many as 140 million people in the event of a war with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter's controversial decision, contained in a secret White House document, was issued last month. It calls for annual spending on civil defense to be more than doubled in the next five years.

The decision reflects a growing uneasiness within the Carter administration about the size and pace of the Soviet Union's civil defense effort. It is also said to mark a victory for White House and Pentagon aides who have been battling for months to increase spending for civil defense.

Officials said the improvement program, authorized by Congress, would cost \$2 billion and would be completed by 1985. Last year, the administration spent roughly \$90 million on civil defense.

The new program is characterized by White House aides as a significant turnabout in U.S. strategic policy, because civil defense has received little attention since the early 1960s. Unlike earlier efforts, the major thrust of the administration's program would be placed not on building underground shelters to protect civilians from nuclear explosions and fallout, but on rapidly evacuating people from large cities in time of crisis.

With Warning

According to Pentagon experts, if the United States received warning of an impending Soviet missile attack, large-scale evacuations could save the lives of almost two-thirds of the U.S. population.

An official closely involved with the plan cautioned against describing it as a "crash program," saying instead that it marked "the beginning of a long-term effort to gradually reduce our vulnerability to nuclear war."

The option of building a large number of new shelters, he said, was ruled out because of prohibitive costs.

The official said that the program also placed priority on measures to improve the ability of the United States to recover quickly from a nuclear war. These include better protection for federal, state and local leaders and the possible creation of special "command posts" to facilitate communication between disaster and relief agencies.

The new program, although strongly supported by officials of the Pentagon and the National Security Council, was resisted by State Department and arms-control agency officials. They are said to have argued in interagency debates that efforts to protect civilians from attack could weaken mutual deterrence between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Spending

But after a yearlong study, Mr. Carter reportedly rejected this argument, in part because of intelligence estimates that the Soviet Union may spend as much as \$2 billion annually on its own civil defense.

The document outlining the program remains secret because it is normal in defense matters to withhold details until a budget proposal is put before Congress.

According to officials, the study came to the following conclusions:

- Civil defense forms a part of the overall U.S.-Soviet strategic balance. Not only is it important that the two nations possess roughly equal offensive missile forces, officials said, but the United States cannot ignore the Russians' efforts to build up their own defense capabilities. Accordingly, it was felt that the growth in Soviet civil defense preparations required some response from the United States.
- Civil defense preparations can mean to "crisis stability," this means, officials said, that in a crisis the Soviet Union might be dissuaded from striking the United States by the knowledge that a majority of the population could survive a first strike. The study is also said to have noted that if the Soviet Union began to evacuate its cities in a crisis, the United States could be placed at a serious strategic disadvantage.
- Civil defense should be meshed with other disaster services. Officials said that the effectiveness of programs to respond to nuclear and natural disasters would be increased by providing services that could be used for either eventuality. As a result, the program would be managed by the new Federal Emergency Management Agency, created last spring to centralize disaster relief.

IRS Delays 1977 Filing For Overseas Taxpayers

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — U.S. taxpayers living and working abroad will have until Feb. 15 to get their 1977 income tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service without incurring penalties for late filing.

This latest delay in the filing deadline was announced today by the IRS, which said that a tax package of forms and instructions for filing the 1977 returns was being prepared and should be distributed to overseas taxpayers by Jan. 15. An IRS spokesman said that those who have not received the tax package by that time should get in touch with their local IRS offices.

Under legislation passed last month by Congress and signed last week by President Carter, income earned in 1977 will be taxed under the pre-1976 law that provides an income exclusion of \$20,000 (\$25,000 for U.S. citizens abroad more than three years) and a dollar-for-dollar credit for foreign income taxes paid.

Interest Since April 15

However, the IRS spokeswoman cautioned that those using the "zero bracket," or standard deduction, could not claim the foreign tax credit, which, under the pre-1976 law, was only available to those who itemized deductions. She said that interest on taxes owed for 1977 has been accruing since April 15.

For income earned in 1978, taxpayers will have a choice between the new law and the 1976 Tax Reform Act. The new law replaces the income exclusion in most cases with special deductions; the 1976 Tax Reform Act out the exclusion to \$15,000, taxed income in excess of the excluded amount at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made and made foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount ineligible for credit against U.S. income taxes.

The new law eliminates the exclusion, except for those working in camps, and substitutes special deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living, home leave and hardship posts. It also expands the moving allowances and makes those using the standard deduction eligible for the special deductions.

New Law Use Seen

Some tax experts have predicted that most taxpayers will file their 1978 returns under the new law rather than under the provisions of the 1976 Tax Act. A major exception might be U.S. citizens abroad who work for charitable organizations. They alone, under the 1976 law, were allowed a \$20,000 income exclusion.

For income earned in 1979 and thereafter, all U.S. taxpayers abroad will have to file under the new law.

Instructions and forms for the new law are being prepared by the IRS and probably will be available well before the June 15 filing deadline.

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No Progress Toward Standardization

Allies Dismayed by U.S. Attitude on Arms

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Atlantic alliance members have been expressing annoyance and dismay over what they view as sluggish cooperation by the United States in joint weapons projects.

British, West German and French officials have said privately in recent weeks that efforts made here in May at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to spur weapons standardization have failed to make progress.

Western European and U.S. officials attribute the lack of progress to congressional reluctance to press for standardization, to vested interests in the U.S. defense industry and to the labor unions' view of standardization as a potential threat to jobs.

Other factors are hesitancy within the U.S. military establishment about accepting non-U.S. weapons and, perhaps most important, the greater emphasis put on defense research and development in the United States than in Western Europe.

Illegal Arms Factory Found in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The police said today they had discovered an underground factory believed to be making submachine guns for Protestant terrorist groups. Four men were arrested during weekend raids.

The police seized nine homemade submachine guns. They also confiscated seven rifles, a pistol, a revolver, detonators and 800 rounds of ammunition believed to have been stolen from the forensic laboratory in Belfast five years ago.

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A few shops reopen and people return to Tehran's bazaar, closed after the riots.

Mexico Reveals 'Huge Basin' Of Petroleum

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Jorge Diaz Serrano, director-general of Petroleos Mexicanos, said today that reinterpretation of petroleum data has resulted in the discovery of "a new huge basin" in Mexico with as much as 100 billion barrels of oil.

Mr. Diaz Serrano, who is to address the American Petroleum Institute here today, said the basin is in the Tampico-Poza Rica area on the Gulf coast of Mexico and covers about 4,400 square miles.

He said as many as 16,000 wells are expected to be drilled in the new basin. The Pemex chief said that the figures suggest the new field also contains 40 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

The new basin will be called the "Chicontepec field." Mexico previously announced that its proved reserves of gas and oil had exceeded 20 billion barrels.

2 Million Face Ethiopia Famine

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Two million persons in Ethiopia face starvation and a tribe is in danger of extinction because of a drought and famine that could become the worst in the nation's history, according to the Ethiopian radio.

The radio reports, monitored here yesterday, said that the future of the nomad Afar tribesmen is threatened because the tribe's cattle grazing land. The League of Red Cross Societies said that about 2 million persons face starvation in the Wollo region of central Ethiopia.

Blast in Basque City

VITORIA, Spain, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — A powerful bomb wrecked three parked cars and shattered shop windows in the Basque city last night, the police said. There were no injuries. Yesterday, the Basque separatist group ETA claimed responsibility for planting seven bombs in government buildings in the region last weekend.

Amin Reportedly Orders Troops to Leave Tanzania

LONDON, Nov. 13 — Uganda has ordered its troops to withdraw from a strip of Tanzanian territory that they occupied two weeks ago, the Nigerian radio reported today.

The Lagos broadcast, monitored here, said the decision to pull out of the 710-square-mile area of Tanzania followed the diplomatic intervention of Nigeria and other countries. The Ugandan decision was announced in a message from President Idi Amin of Uganda to the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the radio said.

Marshall Amin has ordered his troops back to the recognized borders between the two states, the radio said. In his message, he expressed gratitude to Gen. Obasanjo and five African heads of state, whom the radio did not name.

Nigeria has sent two delegations to Kampala in an effort to end the border dispute between Uganda and Tanzania. One was led by External Affairs Commissioner Henry Adedope and the other by the army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Theophilus Danjuma.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said today that Tanzania had moved 8,500 troops to the border.

The report from Nigeria came after the Ugandan radio said earlier today that Marshall Amin had given the go-ahead to take charge of the war. The Ugandan radio also said that Marshall Amin had offered to immediately withdraw his army from Tanzanian territory if Dar es Salaam guaranteed to stop interfering with Uganda and trying to overthrow him. Marshall Amin also demanded that former President Milton Obote leave his exile home in Dar es Salaam and move to another country where he would not be able to "cause confusion."

Some Strikers Return To Oil Fields in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (AP) — Production at Iran's oil fields inched upward today as a handful of workers joined foreign experts and military technicians in working the wells.

The Iranian news agency said most of Iran's 37,000 oil workers continued to defy a military government order to end their two-week-old strike, but the few who did return helped boost production to 2.7 million barrels a day.

Oil workers struck Oct. 31 for higher pay and in support of swelling opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's government by conservative Moslem religious leaders, who are demanding reversal of the Shah's Westernization program, and by leftists, who are demanding democratic reforms.

The news agency said 20 persons were killed in weekend demonstrations around the country.

The state oil company said 600,000 barrels of the daily production will go for domestic consumption, and the other 2.1 million will be pumped into tankers waiting at a terminal on the Gulf.

General Strike Collapses

Although the oil strike continued, workers in Tehran failed to heed a call for a one-day general strike to demonstrate opposition to the Shah. The government apparently discouraged would-be strikers by putting large numbers of troops on the streets.

Police had to escort 200 U.S. communications technicians away from a crowd of angry Iranian students at the telecommunications center in Tehran. There was no immediate explanation of what prompted the confrontation.

The Americans work for a number of subsidiaries of Bell Laboratories, according to spokesman Irv Sternberg of American Bell International, in South Plainfield, N.J. Mr. Sternberg said that Bell has a \$16 billion series of agreements with Iran to upgrade the country's communications systems during a 10-year period.

Despite threats of dismissal and arrest, only a handful of oil workers complied with an order from the National Iranian Oil Co., the government monopoly, to return to work by 7 a.m. yesterday.

Iranian oil officials believed more strikers would go back to work in a day or two, but some foreign personnel were doubtful.

The Shah authorized a 22.5-percent pay increase last week, but the workers demanded release of all political prisoners, an end to martial law and the expulsion of foreigners from the oil industry.

About 2,000 foreign employees and 400 Iranian Army and Navy technicians have been at work in the industry, preventing a total shutdown.

Iran is the world's second-largest exporter of crude oil, and a major supplier to Western Europe, South Africa and Israel. Its customers have turned to reserves that had been stockpiled in expectation of a price increase at the end of the year.

The military government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, named by the Shah last week after rioting against his rule, was strengthened by the failure of exiled Moslem

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Israel Cabinet To Study New Bids for Talks

By William F. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today returned to Israel from the United States and said that the Israeli Cabinet in the next few days would study "various proposals" to get the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty talks moving again.

Mr. Begin held a brief news conference at Ben-Gurion airport, in which he resisted all attempts to get him to discuss what course he would recommend to the Cabinet.

"I cannot say in advance what I'm going to recommend or not recommend," Mr. Begin said. "The Cabinet is the ruler of Israel and they will take the decisions."

But the prime minister sounded less optimistic than he did a few weeks ago when he had hoped a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would be signed in Oslo on Dec. 9, just before he and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt are to jointly receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

"I wouldn't set any dates whatsoever," the prime minister replied in answer to a question.

En route to Israel after a state visit to Canada, Mr. Begin met last night with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at a stopover at Kennedy airport in New York. Mr. Vance was said to be carrying a compromise proposal aimed at overcoming the latest obstacles facing the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators in Washington.

Asked if he brought back a U.S. compromise proposal, Mr. Begin said, "I do not know what you call a compromise proposal. There are various proposals and we shall deal with all of them."

Mr. Begin repeated his contention that recent Egyptian demands — such as linking a timetable for implementing a civil autonomy plan on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty — were "unrealistic."

Yesterday, the Israeli Cabinet rejected the Egyptian demand for such a timetable.

Mr. Begin was to meet with the Cabinet tomorrow but the special session was deferred at the last minute until Thursday, when Israel's two chief negotiators, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, will fly from Washington to attend it.

"The time for taking decisions will be in a few days," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin refused to concede that the talks were stalemated but he did say that problems had arisen. The edginess surrounding the peace negotiations became apparent a few hours after Mr. Begin's arrival, when a Reuters news agency press report out of Ismailia, Egypt, said that President Sadat was suspending the Washington talks and recalling the Egyptian delegation.

Officials of the Begin government reacted immediately, saying that the reported move was a not unexpected tactic to prod the United States into putting pressure on Israel. Within an hour, the report of the recall was denied by key Egyptian officials.

Cairo Radio said that Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali, would return to Cairo Wednesday for consultation, but

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Aides Counter Hassan

U.S. Denies Pledge On West Bank, Gaza

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that President Carter had given no secret "guarantees" or "commitments" to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip or about the ultimate determination of east Jerusalem.

King Hassan II of Morocco said in an interview Friday with New York Times European diplomatic correspondent Flora Lewis that Mr. Sadat told him he had received assurances from Mr. Carter that east Jerusalem would be returned to the Arabs and that the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip eventually would become independent.

Because King Hassan had been due in Washington — he arrived tonight for a state visit — the officials said that out of politeness they did not want to deny publicly what the king told The New York Times.

Mr. Sadat spent three days conferring with King Hassan on his way home to Cairo from the Camp David, Md., talks in September. The king had a vital behind-the-scenes role in arranging the Egyptian-Israeli contacts that led to Mr. Sadat's dramatic trip to Jerusalem last November and to subsequent peace negotiations. He has been virtually alone among Arab leaders in supporting and praising Mr. Sadat's initiative.

Asked specifically if he understood that Mr. Sadat had received firm, personal commitments from Mr. Carter, the king replied: "Affirmative. Certainly, that is the content of my trip to the United States. If President Carter had reassured us that Jerusalem would return to the Arabs, as we are the guardians in the name of the Christians as well as the Moslems, if he hadn't reassured the Arabs on the fate of the Palestinians, my trip, well, it might happen, but in a very different context, or it might have had to be postponed."

He also said, "Camp David was a great step in the form and in content it was what President Sadat reported to us. President Sadat called it a 'framework' for all the interested parties."

The problem of independence first and later of independence for the West Bank and Gaza was a thing guaranteed by the president of the U.S., and he said that Jerusalem would remain Arab as it was before, with of course some arrangements about freedom of access and freedom of religion."

He said that Mr. Sadat's report about the assurances he had



King Hassan II

received from Mr. Carter was the reason why "I didn't break either diplomatic or my personal, friendly relations with President Sadat. If he hadn't had those guarantees, my attitude would have been very different."

It was evident that in speaking of the "return of Jerusalem" the king was referring to the eastern part of the city, which was under Jordanian rule from the establishment of Israel in 1948 until the 1967 war, and not to the whole city. The United States has never recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital, still maintains its embassy in Tel Aviv and has refused to recognize Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Catholic Women Fight for Ordination

By Marjorie Hyer

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13 (WP) — Last Friday morning — on her 10th wedding anniversary — Denise Mantell, 32, kissed her husband and two children goodbye and left their Queens, N.Y., home to spend the weekend here seeking ways to further her ambition to be a Roman Catholic priest.

Rina Pino-Vargas, 29, along with her 4-month-old daughter, drove from Albuquerque, N.M., with a carload of other Hispanic Catholic women for the same purpose.

The two mothers are typical of the movement that is coalescing to fight the 2,000-year-old barrier to the ordination of women priests in the Roman Catholic Church.

More than 2,000 supporters of the cause — nuns, laywomen and a handful of priests and laymen — gathered here last weekend to plan strategy.

At one level, the conference proceeded along the lines of the first such Women's Ordination Conference held in Detroit three years ago, as participants discussed the politics of ordaining women.

It soon became apparent that a sizable number of women who want to become priests want no part of current church disputes over authority and ecclesiastical power. They are calling instead for a radical reform and renewal of the church. Many of them, moreover, are quietly exercising the functions of priests, such as celebrating communion and hearing confessions, without waiting for formal ordination.

People's Church

"We are seeking not some form of ecclesiastical ERA [Equal Rights Amendment]," said Mary Hunt, of Berkeley, Calif., in an address. She said the model of the church that the women seek "has shifted . . . from that of a male-dominated transnational religious corporation based in Rome, to that of a people's church with a people's ministry, nurtured locally in parishes and base communities throughout the world."

In such a church, she said, "we change the power model from a pyramid to a pinwheel."

For Miss Hunt and others, the role of priest emerges from the community instead of being conferred by the bishop.

A growing number of women — laywomen as well as nuns — are quietly experimenting with such a style of priesthood.

At the conference, they broke up into small groups to discuss their experiences. Most asked not to be identified for fear of jeopardizing their work and their standing with church officials.

"I was talking the eucharist to people in the parish," said Sister M. "One lady, a shut-in, said she couldn't receive [communion] because she had committed a sin . . . She told me her sin, and I told her, 'In the name of the church and in my name, you are forgiven,' and she received communion."

"I am one of four laywomen on the staff of a campus ministry program at a Midwest university," said another woman. "It is not uncommon to be invited to conduct a retreat and to celebrate communion."

She added: "Most of us involved in this kind of ministry do not go to priests anymore" to lead communion service, as church law requires. "Our feeling is, to celebrate the love of God as a community, we don't need to bring in a priest from the outside."

"I belong to a very small community [of nuns]," said Sister J. "When we have our chapter meetings, in those days together we grow very close to each other. It seems a shame to have to bring in a priest from outside for the eucharist."

Most of the nuns agreed that increasingly, in such circumstances, the sisters quietly celebrate the eucharist themselves, ministering to each other without calling in a priest.

According to church law, only ordained priests may perform such rites as consecrating the host or giving absolution.

Actions Endorsed

The conference participants endorsed a number of actions:

- To send a delegation to Rome for a dialogue with Pope John Paul II.
- To hold a national boycott of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Long-Term Commitment

West Agrees to Give More Help to Zaire

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Major Western powers today approved a costly and controversial long-term commitment to salvage Zaire.

The Zaire government, led by President Mobutu Sese Seko, is strongly anti-Communist and is thought to provide a barrier to Cuban and Soviet incursions into that part of Africa.

Zaire also is a rich source of raw materials for the West, including copper and most of the world's supply of cobalt — a scarce heat-resistant metal used for high-temperature alloys — whose price has more than quadrupled in recent months.

The financing agreement was reached at the second of a series of Western meetings held under the auspices of the Belgian government to solve Zaire's economic and political problems.

The Zaire conference also produced a consensus for the International Monetary Fund to go ahead with a substantial loan to Zaire early next year. The IMF will bear the major responsibility for closing Zaire's growing international payments gap, which is paralyzing the country. The IMF loan is likely to be about \$1 billion, although details remain to be resolved, conference sources said.

The IMF, which attended last week's session, has installed five members at the country's central bank to help it get control over hard-currency earnings and restrict nonessential imports.

Zaire's difficulties stem, in part, from an invasion of its southern Shaba province by anti-government rebels earlier this year. The warfare, part of Zaire's rivalry with neighboring Angola, halted production briefly at the province's copper and cobalt mines and worsened the government's problems of feeding an impoverished population of 25 million.

U.S., Belgian and other delegates to the meeting did not quote figures, but it appeared that the West will give an additional \$50 million to Zaire in food, medicine, spare parts and other short-term supplies for the next three months. The first Zaire conference in June produced an estimated \$50 million in aid, much of it from the United States, France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain, for a similar three-month period.

Most of the aid had already been approved by the individual governments but its delivery was accelerated.

President Mobutu had requested \$120 million, but Zaire's inability to absorb and deliver aid to its citizens, and the diversion of scarce supplies, such as drugs, to the black market held down the amount of assistance, Western sources said.

While details of the IMF loan have not been set, they are likely to include stringent moves to reduce the soaring rate of inflation in Zaire's domestic economy and further devaluation of its currency, the zaire. Earlier this month, the government devalued the zaire 20 percent against the dollar.

The IMF loan is expected to be negotiated early next year in Washington and will be followed by a World Bank arrangement for long-term development assistance to deal with Zaire's problems of declining agricultural output.

Security Council Warns S. Africa In Namibia Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (AP) — The UN Security Council threatened today to impose sanctions on South Africa unless that government agreed to UN supervision of a pre-independence election in Namibia (South-West Africa) next spring.

In a resolution sponsored by Asian and African nations and adopted by a vote of 10-0, the 15-member council also called on South Africa immediately to cancel the non-supervised election that it has scheduled for Dec. 4-8.

Introducing the resolution Friday, Indian Ambassador Rishi Jaipal said it warned that the border would begin a process that could lead to sanctions unless South Africa complied with the council's Sept. 29 call for cooperation in a UN-supervised election in the territory.

The council's five Western members abstained from the vote instead of following their customary practice of voting against any suggestion of sanctions except in extraordinary circumstances.

Police Seek Gunman After Bonn Shootout

BONN, Nov. 13 (AP) — Police were searching today for an unidentified man who fled after exchanging shots with a guard outside the residence of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a spokesman for the Bonn state prosecutor's office said.

The spokesman said that the gunfight occurred shortly after midnight, when a policeman on guard duty discovered the man crouching in undergrowth about 10 yards away from Mr. Genscher's home.



Dr. Mario Marchetti's wife looks on as her husband is taken to a hospital after being shot.

Terrorists in Milan Wound Former Prison Doctor

MILAN, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Urban guerrillas shot the retired health director of Milan's San Vittore Prison five times in the legs today in the latest incident of terrorist violence.

Shortly after the shooting of Dr. Mario Marchetti, 65, the attack was claimed by a group calling itself "the Communist Attack Squads." The claim came in an anonymous telephone call to the Italian news agency ANSA.

Dr. Marchetti retired as health director of the prison on Oct. 5. Among those currently held in the prison are several captured members of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, which kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro earlier this year.

Physicians said Dr. Marchetti was hit by three bullets in the right leg and two in the left. They said he was in a state of shock and would probably recover in about two months.

Since South Korea has no oil resources and has already developed most of its hydroelectric potential, the government intends to rely on nuclear power to meet more than half of the rapidly industrializing country's electricity requirements by the end of the century.

"If we were to find any alternative source much cheaper than nuclear power, then we could shift to that," Mr. Lee said. "But at the moment, we don't have any option."

The revised program — replacing an earlier plan to build 21 nuclear plants by the year 2000 — will not be given final approval by President Park Chung Hee's government until early next year.

"But we suspect there aren't going to be major changes," said Lee Bong Suk, who is in charge of planning for the Ministry of Energy and Resources.

Israel to Get Talk Terms

(Continued from Page 1) that the rest of the negotiating team would remain in Washington, Associated Press reported.]

U.S. Proposes Compromise
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The United States yesterday presented a new formula for breaking the impasse in Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations to the leadership of those countries.

The U.S. compromise is reported to be a version of a draft letter on the West Bank-Gaza question to be exchanged between the two sides at the time of the signing of the peace treaty. Israeli sources said that the U.S.-initiated draft letter reflects Israel's agreement to the principal of resolving the status of the West Bank and Gaza but does not include the dates and details that had been proposed by Egypt.

Egyptian radio reported Friday that the government wants an autonomy plan for West Bank residents to go into effect nine months after the signing of a treaty. The government previously had asked that negotiations for an autonomy plan begin within a month after the treaty signing and finish within five months.

A meeting Saturday between Mr. Vance and Mr. Dayan produced what U.S. sources described as tentative agreement on the question of linkage as well as progress toward resolving two lesser issues.

However, the U.S. sources emphasized that the language worked out by Mr. Vance and Mr. Dayan on the West Bank-Gaza issue had not been approved by Mr. Sadat or by Mr. Begin.

Writer Charged In Mesrine Case

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — A journalist who interviewed France's most wanted gangster, Jacques Mesrine, was charged today with concealing a criminal, police said.

Isabelle de Wangel, a freelance writer, was also charged with "apology for murder and theft" — a charge implying that she had glamorized crime. Her interview with Mesrine was published in the weekly magazine Paris-Match in July. Miss de Wangel was released on bail. Mesrine escaped from Paris's Sainte Prison in May.

On Friday, Mesrine and an accomplice raided the home of Judge Charles Petit, president of the Paris court which had sentenced Mesrine to 20 years in jail for attempted murder, in an abortive abduction attempt. The accomplice was arrested but Mesrine managed to elude police. The judge's wife said the man wanted to put pressure on her husband to abolish maximum prison security blocks.

Italy Train Crash Kills 2

MILAN, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Two persons were killed today and a dozen injured when a freight train smashed into the rear of a passenger train in a Milan switching yard.

wide financial backing and equal access to diocesan seminaries, which are supported by general church funds, to all would-be students without regard to sex, class, ethnic background and marital status.

They agreed to send a delegation to Washington to present their case to the U.S. bishops gathered for their annual meeting. The bishops will spend part of their meeting this week discussing the shortage of priests in the U.S. church. Within the past 10 years, the number of young men studying for the priesthood has dropped from 50,000 to fewer than 8,000.

The women also criticized leaders of the Church of England who last week voted against ordaining women on the grounds that such a move would endanger Anglican-Roman Catholic reunion talks.

For many Catholic women aspiring to become priests, the decision of the Episcopal Church in the United States to ordain women has been a great boost.

Syria-Iraq Pact Aimed at Union Is Made Public

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Syria signed a charter with Iraq last month aimed at the establishment of "constitutional union" between the two rival Ba'ath Socialist regimes, the Syrian foreign minister said in an interview released today.

"We signed this charter to draw up a framework for further discussions," Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam told a Danish radio reporter.

Asked whether the union would include the deployment of Iraqi troops along the Syrian-Iraqi border, as proposed by Iraq, Mr. Khaddam said the two countries will create a "joint front" against Israel. "When our two countries have established their union, everything belonging to Syria will belong to Iraq and vice versa," he said.

A meeting Saturday between Mr. Vance and Mr. Dayan produced what U.S. sources described as tentative agreement on the question of linkage as well as progress toward resolving two lesser issues.

However, the U.S. sources emphasized that the language worked out by Mr. Vance and Mr. Dayan on the West Bank-Gaza issue had not been approved by Mr. Sadat or by Mr. Begin.

Lebanese Held In Envoy Killing

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The police are holding a Lebanese student on suspicion of involvement in the 1976 murder of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy, according to press reports here today.

The student, identified as Bassem Mohammed Ferik, 24, reportedly was deported to Beirut from Canada Nov. 3 and taken to Lebanon under police escort.

Mr. Meloy, U.S. economic counselor Robert Waring and their Lebanese chauffeur were kidnapped and murdered June 16, 1976 while attempting to cross from the Moslem area of Beirut to the Christian side during the Lebanese civil war.

Schmidt Has Eye Operation

BONN, Nov. 13 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is recovering from surgery to repair the injured cornea of one of his eyes, a government spokesman said today.

Since early last week, when Mr. Schmidt first appeared in public with a patch covering his left eye, spokesmen had said that he was suffering from conjunctivitis.

But today's statement by the Federal Press and Information Office said that his ailment had nothing to do with conjunctivitis, but was an injury to the cornea, which is now healing after an operation last weekend.

White Farmers Get Assurances From Kaunda

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda assured angry white farmers today that they were needed in Zambia but warned them not to take the law into their own hands to defend themselves against attacks by Rhodesian black nationalist guerrillas.

Zambia's 300 white farmers, who produce more than a third of the country's maize and most of its meat and poultry, threatened to stop planting and burn their farms unless the government curbed the guerrillas' activities.

In his first statement on the anti-white violence of last week, Mr. Kaunda urged Zambians not to attack whites suspected of being Rhodesian spies, but to turn them over to police.

The violence broke out after last month's Rhodesian bombing raids on Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union camps that left more than 1,000 dead and hundreds wounded. Guerrilla sources said they suspected Zambian whites of acting as a fifth column for the Rhodesian strikes.

Israeli Aid Cut In Unesco Vote

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Unesco delegates voted today to condemn Israel again and cut off aid to the Jewish state on ground that it has damaged Arab monuments in Jerusalem with archaeological and other excavations. The vote was 59 to 22, with eight abstentions.

The resolution, introduced by Jordan, was brought up in a meeting of the culture and communications committee at the general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Votes in committee generally are followed by identical votes in plenary sessions since the committee includes all 146 national delegations. A plenary vote is expected later in the conference, now in the fourth of its five weeks. In 1974, the same resolution was passed against Israel, along with a measure condemning it for inadequate education for Arabs in occupied territories.

Quake Shakes Japan

SENDAI, Japan, Nov. 13, (Reuters) — An earthquake shook Japan's Pacific coast today, but no damage or casualties were reported, the meteorological agency said.

As Energy Needs Soar

S. Korea Doubles A-Power Goal

By Milton R. Benjamin
SEOUL, Nov. 13 (UPI) — With its energy needs soaring, South Korea has tentatively decided to double the size of its already ambitious nuclear programs and spend more than \$70 billion to put 43 atomic power stations into operation by the year 2000.

This staggering program would give South Korea a nuclear power generating capacity almost equal to that of the atomic plants currently in operation in the United States.

Plans of this magnitude — for a small country that now has only one nuclear power plant in operation — would ordinarily strike observers as highly unrealistic.

By contrast, Iran and Brazil — two developing countries that decided to leap into atomic power programs in a big way — are finding it necessary to scale down their nuclear dreams. But in South Korea, where the demand for electricity has risen 20 percent in a year, expanded nuclear power seems not only plausible but mandatory.

No Alternative Seen
"We don't have any alternative," Atomic Energy Commissioner Lee Byung Whi said. "Our electricity demand for the past few years has been much more than we expected."

Since South Korea has no oil resources and has already developed most of its hydroelectric potential, the government intends to rely on nuclear power to meet more than half of the rapidly industrializing country's electricity requirements by the end of the century.

"If we were to find any alternative source much cheaper than nuclear power, then we could shift to that," Mr. Lee said. "But at the moment, we don't have any option."

The revised program — replacing an earlier plan to build 21 nuclear plants by the year 2000 — will not be given final approval by President Park Chung Hee's government until early next year.

"But we suspect there aren't going to be major changes," said Lee Bong Suk, who is in charge of planning for the Ministry of Energy and Resources.

Short-Range Plans
The Korea Electric Co., moreover, is already making short-range plans in accordance with the new program, and now expects to have eight atomic plants — instead of the previously scheduled five — in operation by 1986.

This accelerated timetable is welcome news for the nuclear construction industry, which has been picking up few contracts in the developing world recently. It has to be particularly good news for Westinghouse, which won the contracts for four of the first five South Korean atomic power stations.

A \$2 billion contract for South Korea's sixth and seventh nuclear power reactors is now expected to be awarded in about a month, and sources said Westinghouse and France's Framatome Consortium have the inside track.

While power industry officials here said they would like to stick with Westinghouse, informed sources said France has put forward the most attractive financing proposal — offering both a lower interest rate and longer repayment terms. The president of the Korea Electric Co. is scheduled to visit Washington late this month to see if the Export-Import Bank will match the French offer.

Paris reportedly is also bringing political pressure to bear on behalf of Framatome, suggesting that if South Korea does not finally place an order for power stations with France, future nuclear cooperation may be in jeopardy.

Officials here are not unimpressed of the fact that France was willing in 1975 to sell South Korea a pilot plutonium reprocessing plant — technology that Seoul felt and still feels is important in guaranteeing future fuel supplies for its power stations.

The U.S. government, concerned that the plutonium produced by reprocessing plants is also suitable for the fabrication of nuclear weapons, pressured South Korea into canceling that deal. But with their rapidly expanding power program, South Korean officials suggest privately that they may have to review the reprocessing option in the future.

South Korean officials show little concern, moreover, with the problem of financing their costly nuclear program. "If we require that much electricity, that itself means economic growth is at very high rate," said Lee Bong Suk.

"Not only industrial demand is up. This year, the residential growth rate is much higher," said Sung Naek Chung, executive vice president of the Korea Electric Co.

The sharp increase in residential usage reflects a parallel rise in per capita income, which has brought a growing demand by South Koreans for such consumer goods as refrigerators, television sets and air conditioners.

Korea Loan a Record
HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Korea Electric Co. will receive the largest aggregate of loans ever provided for a single project in Asia — more than \$1.3 billion — to finance two nuclear units at Kori, Choseon Manhan Asia, announced today.

The loans consist of a \$400 million Eurodollar loan syndicated by Chase Manhattan Asia, a \$732 million loan from the Ex-Im Bank, \$97 million from the Private Export Funding Corp. of the United States and \$102 million guaranteed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department of Britain.

The Eurodollar loan, which has a 10-year maturity with an annual interest rate of 1 percent over the six-month London interbank rate, involves 40 banks and was signed here today. Chase said the others will be signed in Washington and London in the next few days.

el's annexation of the eastern portion of the city.

Without commenting directly on King Hassan's account of what Mr. Sadat told him after the Camp David summit conference, the officials took issue by saying:

• Mr. Carter made no secret commitments, guarantees or agreements at Camp David. The only U.S. commitment beyond the text of the two accords was to help build two airfields for Israel in the Negev to replace bases in the Sinai, and this was disclosed publicly the day after the conference ended.

• As to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Camp David accords provide details of a process leading to Palestinian self-rule with the ultimate fate of the region to be determined through negotiations and elections during a five-year period.

Mr. Carter, however, has said on many occasions that the United States would prefer that the West Bank and Gaza be linked to Jordan and not be independent politically. That remained the U.S. preference, the officials said.

• On Jerusalem, the United States position was restated at Camp David. It is that the city should no longer be artificially divided as it was between 1948 and 1967, but that there should be an Arab role in the administration of the eastern part of the city and that Israel should not have sovereignty over it, as it claims now.

The officials said that Mr. Sadat, after meeting with King Hassan on Sept. 22, had given his interpretation of the Camp David accords at a news conference and had seemed to touch on points mentioned by the king.

For instance, Mr. Sadat said that the Camp David accord insured that the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip would have "what has been called full autonomy, that is, independence."

"They will exercise complete independence and form their own police force and look after their own affairs," he said. The Camp David text does not mention independence, but officials said that Mr. Sadat has chosen to describe autonomy in those terms.

On Jerusalem, Mr. Sadat said: "I want to state here to the whole world that the Egyptian position and the American position are identical on the question of Jerusalem, as follows: that Arab Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank, and therefore what applies to the West Bank and King Hussein applies to it."

The United States agrees, officials said, that East Jerusalem is "occupied Arab territory" and has so stated. With Israel's refusal to give it up, the United States has sought negotiations to widen Arab participation but cannot "guarantee" its future.

Talks on Peace In Nicaragua Seen as 'Kaput'

MANAGUA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Mediators attempting to prevent a resumption of Nicaragua's civil war have returned to their countries for consultations but a source said their effort was "kaput."

Officials from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic returned to their capitals yesterday, temporarily suspending talks with the government of President Anastasio Somoza.

Sources said the effort was near failure because of inflexible stands by both Gen. Somoza and his political foes. "I think the mediation effort is kaput," a source said.

The talks should resume tomorrow or Wednesday, the sources said, but they held out little hope that a solution would be found. "I don't think there is much to talk about anymore," another source said. "It is a stalemate and it is the worst since the mediation effort began."

Workers in Wakayama, Japan, unload the 13-foot mechanical whale.

Japan Builds Mechanical Whale to Warn Dolphins

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The Japanese government has constructed a \$16,000 mechanical whale to frighten dolphins away from Japan's shoreline.

The 13-foot black-and-white "prototype" whale, which contains a taped warning "voice," was built to keep dolphins away from the southern coast.

Japan was roundly criticized in February when fishermen killed about 1,000 dolphins in southern Japan. The fishermen, who chased the dolphins to the beach in the southern fishing town of Iki, said the slaughter was necessary because the dolphins damaged fish breeding areas.

An official of the government research office said, "We have built the mechanical whale... at the request of our government."

"It is now being kept at a port on the Iki Peninsula," he said. "It has not been used because there have been no large groups of dolphins seen coming to Japanese shores."

"The trouble is there is no scientific data on what method is the best to scare off dolphins," the spokesman said. "We came up with our mechanical whale on the basis of information that a similar measure had previously been adopted in Canada."

"But we understand that a mechanical device will not work too long. After a week or so, the dolphins will get used to it."

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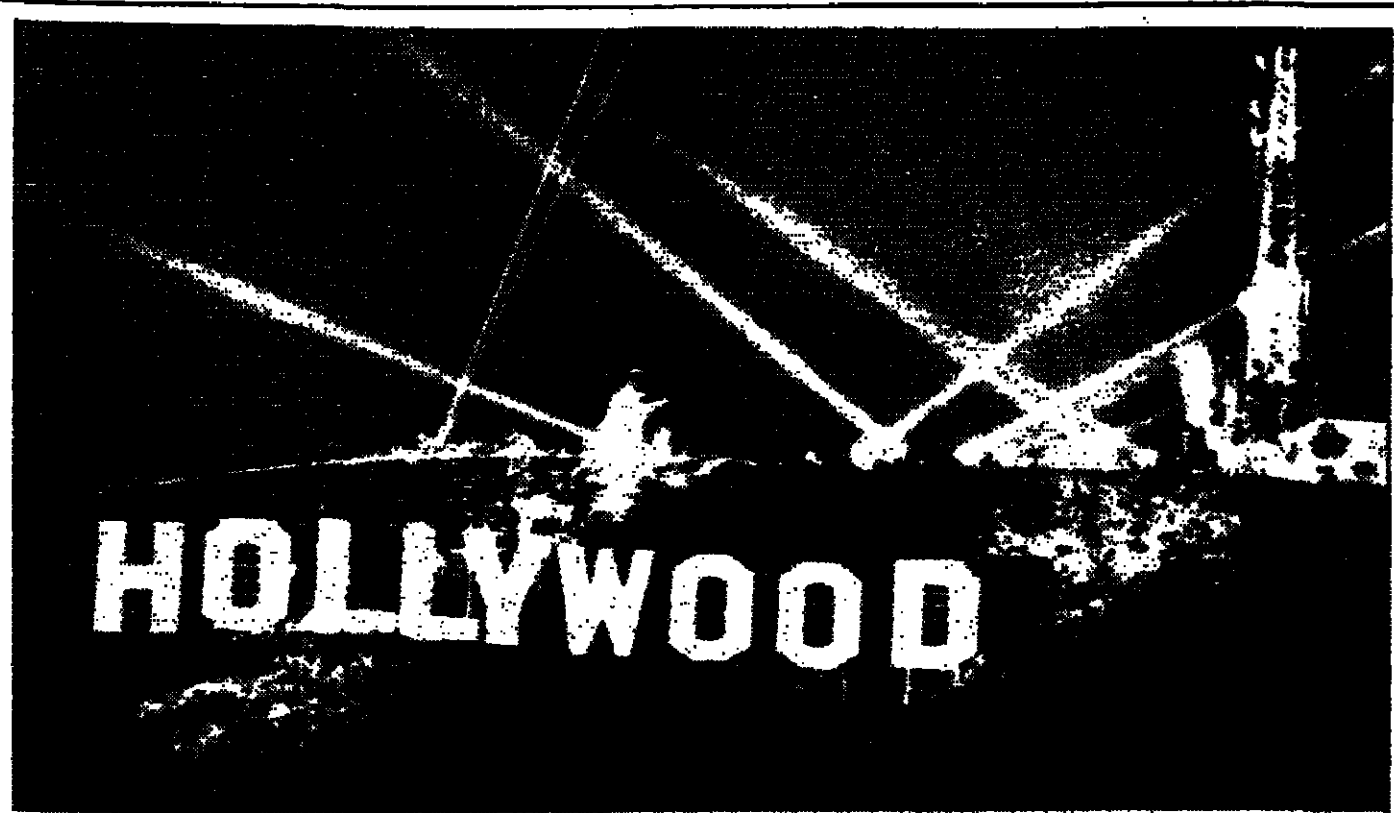


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BRIGHT LIGHTS ON AGAIN — Hollywood sign overlooking the city, was unveiled last weekend. It replaces the 1923 landmark that had begun to fall apart. Funds for the 50-by-400-foot sign — \$27,000 a letter — came from the public.

Analyst Reportedly Was Forced to Resign

CIA Aide Said to Give Senator SALT Data

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — A strategic analyst for the CIA was forced to resign last summer after confessing that he had supplied copies of top-secret CIA reports on strategic arms limitation talks to a key staff aide of Sen. Henry Jackson, a leading Senate critic of the current arms negotiations, administration and intelligence sources said.

The analyst, David Sullivan, admitted passing the documents to Richard Perle, Sen. Jackson's aide for disarmament matters, after being ordered to take a lie-detector test, the government sources said. Mr. Sullivan now is working as an adviser on the arms talks and other issues for Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, was described by associates as being outraged by Mr. Sullivan's "insubordination" — as an official put it — as well as by the decision of Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., and Mr. Perle, who have high security clearances, to receive the working-level documents. The Sullivan materials included some of the government's most closely held information on sources and methods of obtaining information about the Soviet Union, government officials said.

In recent conversations, some officials involved in the arms limitation talks depicted Mr. Sullivan's act as an example of the kind of "hardball" — as a senior official

said — that will be played next year over the pending ratification of a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

Other officials saw the CIA's decision not to seek further sanctions against Mr. Sullivan, who recently was issued top-secret clearances by the Departments of Defense and Energy, as an example of a double standard on the part of the Carter administration in so-called "whistle-blowing" cases, in which government employees make public what they consider to be wrongdoing or incompetence. The administration chose to file a civil suit against Frank Snepp, a former CIA employee with a liberal point of view who wrote a book on his experiences in Vietnam without CIA clearance.

Perle Dismissal Urged
Adm. Turner has met at least twice with Sen. Jackson since Mr. Sullivan left the agency last Aug. 25, officials said, and urged him to dismiss Mr. Perle. Sen. Jackson and Mr. Perle have apologized to Adm. Turner for their part in receiving the documents, which were returned to the CIA, the sources said.

Sen. Jackson, who was said late last week to be on vacation in California, could not be reached for comment. Mr. Perle, reached yesterday at his home in Washington, refused to comment on his role. "I don't have anything to say," he said. "Frankly, I don't think there's much of a story."

A government official explained that Adm. Turner was unable to do more than dismiss Mr. Sullivan for insubordination and issue a subsequent letter of reprimand, because no U.S. law had been violated.

The documents passed by Mr. Sullivan were described as analyses he had made of Soviet intentions regarding the arms negotiations. Mr. Sullivan, who has told friends he worked four years on the papers, received permission last month from the CIA to publish an unclassified version of his research. In one such paper, to be published in

the winter, 1978, edition of the magazine Strategic Review, Mr. Sullivan argues that "the Soviets have used the SALT negotiating process as a smokescreen behind which to conceal their increasing strategic superiority from a complacent U.S." SALT is the abbreviation used for the strategic arms limitation talks.

U.S. Retreat Argued

Mr. Sullivan further says that the United States has been losing ground strategically since 1963 in terms of the size of its nuclear arsenal compared to that of the Soviet Union, a retreat that he said was sanctioned in the arms limitation agreement in 1972 negotiated by then-President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser.

Friends of Mr. Sullivan said in recent interviews that the former CIA analyst is convinced that the classified materials he supplied to Sen. Jackson and Mr. Perle contained proof — as gleaned from highly classified sources — that the Soviet Union deceived the United States during the 1972 negotiations and is continuing its deception in the current negotiations.

Mr. Sullivan's view, as explained to his friends, is that he had become convinced that the CIA was deliberately suppressing the intelligence data he had accumulated and analyzed because of Adm. Turner's reluctance to pursue viewpoints detrimental to a new treaty, one of President Carter's highest priorities in the next year.

Ex-General Assails CIA

GROTON, Conn., Nov. 13 (UPI) — A former chief of Air Force intelligence has accused the CIA of being intellectually corrupt and of allowing a pro-detente bias to blind U.S. citizens about a huge military buildup in the Soviet Union.

Maj. Gen. George Keegan said Saturday that most U.S. citizens are unaware of the United States'

military inferiority to the Soviet Union, which he claimed has used detente to advance its arms buildup.

He claimed that U.S. intelligence reports indicate that 160 million in the United States would perish on the first day of a Soviet attack, while the United States could expect to kill 5 to 10 million in the Soviet Union. He said that the Soviet Union has constructed 1,500 underground bunkers in the event of nuclear war.

GAO Finds \$4.2 Billion Uncollected

U.S. Fails to Recover Many Overpayments

By Mike Causy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — Billions of dollars owed the government by grant recipients and contractors are going uncollected because key federal officials are either indifferent or claim to be "too busy" to recover the overpayments for taxpayers.

The overpayments range from grants given to small, minority-run businesses that did not use the money to provide the specified special community service for the poor, to millions of dollars in education funds that have been misapplied by state and local governments.

A spot check of six major federal departments by the General Accounting Office has turned up a backlog of \$4.2 billion in unresolved auditing findings.

'Tip of Iceberg'

The GAO study, which congressional sources say represents "just the tip of the iceberg" in government overpayments, also showed instances where the recipients of grants spent money for personal items or costly or useless office furniture instead of applying grants to help persons needing special services or low-cost housing.

In many instances, the GAO says, both the grant recipients and the government have agreed on the amount of the overpayments. But too often the money is not collected by government officials. The GAO study showed that some officials admitted they had not tried to collect the overpayments because they "felt sorry" for firms that had received them. Other top government managers, many of them political appointees, said they were "too busy" processing other outgoing grants to collect overpayments.

The GAO, the congressional watchdog agency, said auditors in federal agencies have been doing a good job of tracking funds and seeing whether the billions of dollars

in such federal grants are being properly spent or applied. The problem, GAO says, is that federal officials often refuse to act when handed evidence of overpayment or financial misuse.

Agencies and departments cited in the GAO study for Congress included Defense, HEW, Commerce, Labor, Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The GAO said that the \$4.2 billion in unresolved audits identified in its spot check represents a minimum loss of "hundreds of millions of dollars" to the government. But sources who have studied the report, and know the problem, say that as much as 80 cents on the dollar — in this instance nearly \$4 billion — could and should be collected just in the agencies studied.

Examples from the GAO report show:

- An official of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service failed to collect an auditor-identified overpayment of \$155,000 to the California Department of Health. The GAO said the official said that he and his staff "did not have time" to get the money back.
- An auditor-identified overpayment of \$4.4 million to a grant re-

cipient was not recovered by HEW because, the GAO said, HEW feared "potential legal problems."

- HEW also bypassed an auditor's recommendation that it collect \$4 million in alleged overpayments to the Louisiana Department of Education. In that case, the GAO said, HEW officials "did not provide an adequate explanation" for failing to go after the money.
- The GAO said that Commerce, EPA, Labor and HEW often forgave overpayments to minority contractors based on a contractor's "good faith" when he accepted and spent the money.
- A Commerce Department official said he failed to collect a \$45,000 overpayment to one contractor and \$40,000 to another because of his "heavy workload." The individual was not identified by the GAO.
- HEW failed to collect a \$2.1 million overpayment of a grant because there was not enough time.
- A Defense Logistics Agency contracting officer cited "higher priority work" as the reason for ignoring a \$308,000 overpayment to a contractor.
- Labor Department officials said \$3 million owed them by a contractor had been ignored because they did not have time to collect it.

cause they did not have time to collect it.

• A HUD official took no action to recover \$185,000 owed that department by an overpaid grant recipient running a New Mexico housing project. He said he felt sorry for the company and was "more concerned about the project's ability to pay its mortgage."

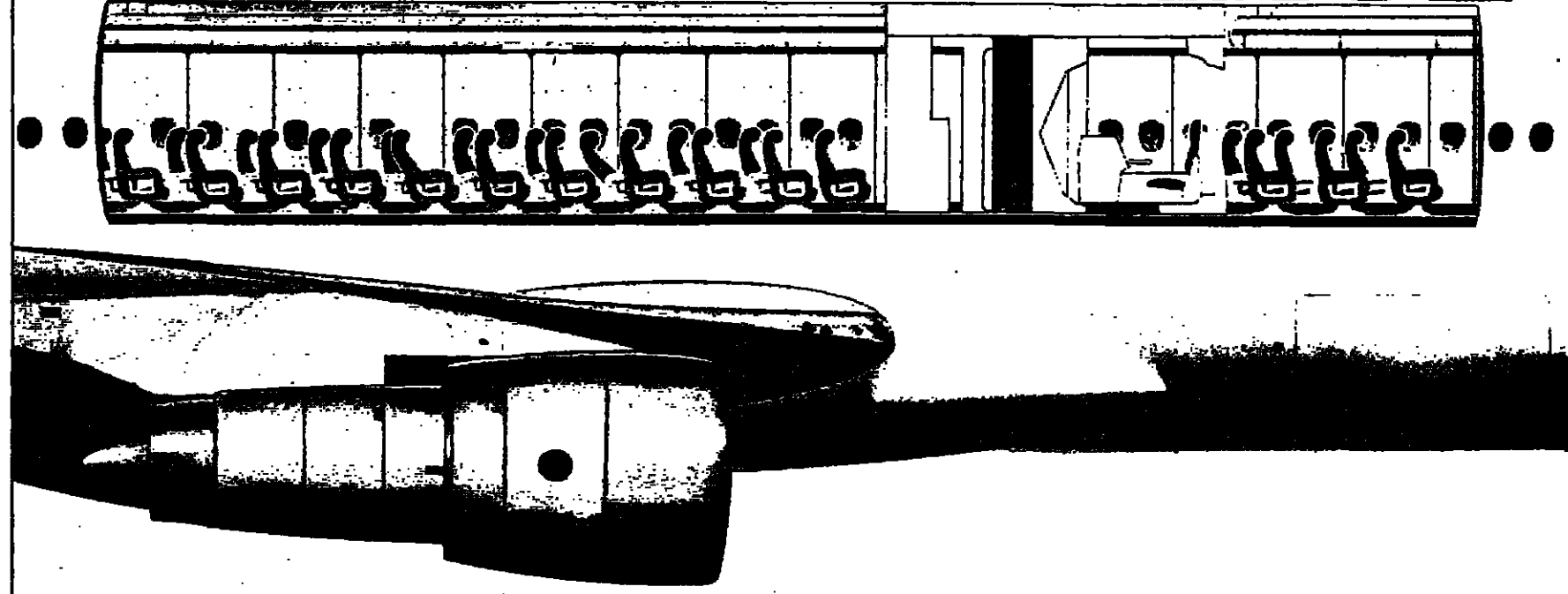
E: German Flees by Boat

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13. (Reuters) — An East German escaping to the West was picked up yesterday by a Norwegian freighter from a small boat between Sweden and Denmark and transferred at sea to a Danish Navy cutter, the police said today. They added that the man was believed to have spent two days at sea before his rescue.

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Small Plants to Study Feasibility

Hawaii to Test Sea-Heat Power

By Walter Sullivan
HONOLULU, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Preparations have begun on the island of Hawaii for the first tests at large-scale extraction of energy from the temperature differences between the top and the bottom of the ocean.

The earliest tests, next spring, will be a modest effort financed by industry and the state of Hawaii. They will culminate the following year in a federal project costing about \$42.7 million — a floating power plant called OTEC-1 that is designed to generate a thousand kilowatts of electric power.

Although the plants of the OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) project would tap an energy source of vast potential, they would require engineering on so large a scale that their economic feasibility remains to be demonstrated. That is the purpose of OTEC-1.

In such a system, a working fluid that vaporizes at low temperatures — such as ammonia — is converted to pressurized vapor by the heat of warm surface water. It drives a power-generating turbine, as in a conventional steam plant, and is then cooled back to the liquid state in a condenser cooled by frigid water brought up from great depths.

The efficiency of such a plant is limited by the size of the temperature differences involved, which are relatively small. At the chosen site for OTEC-1, 18 miles northwest of

Ke-Ahole Point, the westernmost extremity of the island, the sun-heated surface water ranges from 75 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit (24 to 28 degrees Celsius). Water near the bottom, 2,300 feet below, is at 41 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius).

The Chapachet, a T-2 tanker of the Navy's mothball fleet, is to be converted into the power plant and be anchored off Hawaii. In 1980, it is to begin tests of the OTEC-1 system.

One indicator of the voluminous flow of water needed in such a thermal energy conversion plant is the requirement for a cluster of three buoyant polyethylene pipes, each four feet in diameter, to dangle from the ship and draw cold water from the bottom.

Design and construction costs are estimated at \$25.4 million; the

\$17.3 million remainder is to pay for three years of tests.

The state of Hawaii has already released \$1 million for the start of construction on a 320-acre reservation at Ke-Ahole Point. The site will include the recently authorized OTEC Seacoast Test Facility, to be built with \$3.8 million in federal funds and \$2.6 million from the state.

This facility, as well as OTEC-1 afloat, will seek ways to cope with two anticipated problems: corrosion, and fouling of the pipes with marine life.

Nearest completion is a "mini-OTEC," being developed jointly by the state of Hawaii and the Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. of Sunnyvale, Calif., which is building the power plant, and the Dillingham Corp. of Hawaii, which is modifying a Navy barge to carry the plant and will install it, with its suspended cold-water pipe, a mile off Ke-Ahole Point.

The plant, to start in April, will generate 40 kilowatts — the equivalent of only four or five homes' power consumption. Tests are to continue for about six months.

A Hawaiian site has also been selected for testing wind power. Under a \$2 million grant from the Department of Energy, a wind-powered turbine will be installed at Keenani Point, the westernmost extremity of Oahu. Its two-bladed rotor, 125 feet in diameter, will be mounted on a 100-foot tower.

Wind speeds in excess of 18 mph will be needed to sustain its 200-kilowatt generating capacity, which will be fed into the island's power system. Relatively steady trade winds are expected to sustain the output most of the time.

Labor Conflicts Rife, British Study Finds

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Nearly half the factories in Britain had some form of industrial conflict — stoppages, overtime bans or slowdowns — in the last two years, and nearly a third of them had strikes, a government-financed study shows.

The study, the first of its kind in five years, was initiated by the Social Science Research Council, a government-financed body, which commissioned an industrial relations company to conduct the survey. The firm interviewed a scientific sample of 970 industrial relations officers, using a 42-page questionnaire. The findings are to be compiled and published in a book next year.

Soviet Aide to Bulgaria

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Soviet Politburo member Andrei Kirilenko flew to Bulgaria today on an official visit.



SWISS ARMS RACE — More than a thousand Swiss display their fitness on 42-kilometer course during the last race of the annual Swiss Weapon Races in Frauenfeld, Switzerland.

Counterfeit Coins Enrage Premier

Forgers Create Tempest in a Thai Baht

BANGKOK, Nov. 13 (UPI) — How much trouble can counterfeiters cause when they turn out no good bills but only fake five-baht coins worth no more than about 25 cents?

Plenty, Thailand found out recently.

A group of petty criminals who "thought small," restricting themselves to five-baht coins, not only made a lot of money for themselves, but distressed about 40 million Thais, sent bankers into tizzies, angered virtually every official in the nation, caused uncounted ugly confrontations, got the premier so upset he ordered them jailed without trial, and forced the national bank to withdraw the five-baht coin from circulation.

Five baht will not buy you a taxi ride or a good cigar, but the great counterfeit controversy far outweighed in public importance such more serious economic matters as a billion-dollar trade deficit, the price of gold and the freeing of the baht from the dollar.

For weeks, it was the most important economic issue in the country, forcing the government to begin minting a new issue and finally

to declare all old coins — even the good ones — officially worthless.

Not bad for a nickel-dime counterfeiting ring.

The breadth of the disruption they caused had its roots in the peculiar importance of the coin they chose to counterfeit.

First, the five-baht piece — nine-sided with the king's portrait on one side and a huge garuda (a mythical bird) on the other — was a large coin with a unique shape.

The unusual shape allowed its value to be determined in the pocket by touch alone. It also was heavy

enough to be felt in the pocket, giving the owner a sense of security.

Second, five baht is a common price. The coin, for example, is the exact payment for the typical Thai lunch.

The counterfeiters went to work earlier this year. They were said to be turning out 6,000 of the coins — \$1,500 worth — each day.

As more and more got into the market, small businessmen and shopkeepers refused to take any five-baht coins because banks would not accept the counterfeits. Some of the biggest shops and stores then stopped taking the coins. Then Bangkok buses turned them down.

By mid-October, the situation was so chaotic that the government called in all the five-baht coins.

The new coin produced to take the place of the five-baht piece is just another round coin, and is remarkably similar in size and thickness to the one-baht coin already in circulation, causing still more confusion and argument.

The whole affair so enraged Premier Kriangsak Chamanant that under his powers of summary punishment he sentenced the chief counterfeiter to life in prison and his two associates to 20 years each.

But Gen. Kriangsak had to pronounce two of the sentences in absentia. The head counterfeiter was never captured. And one of the two gang members has escaped police custody and is still at large.

Paris Explosion Destroys Flats

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — An explosion wrecked two floors of an apartment building here today, killing one person and injuring two, rescue workers said. The cause of the explosion in the five-story block in southern Paris was not immediately known.

"It looks like gas, but we can't be certain," a fire official told reporters. Witnesses said the explosion, which broke windows for hundreds of yards around, was followed by jets of flame.

The blast, which occurred after most of the occupants had left for work, recalled a similar accident in a western area of the city early this year.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

You are invited to a memorial service in honor of Janet Plummer at 4 p.m., Thursday November 16th at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Paris 8th.

Although Violations Continue

Rights Issue Cooling Off Between U.S., Argentina

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Thousands of prisoners remain in jail without trial and people still disappear each week, but human rights is no longer the public issue it has been in Argentine-U.S. relations.

The Carter administration, after provoking angry reactions from the military and the U.S. business community here in August with public criticism and economic sanctions, has apparently decided that quiet persuasion may be a more successful method.

The change was illustrated by the visit here last week of David Scott, president of Allis-Chalmers, a Milwaukee-based manufacturing company, which was affected by the human rights controversy.

The Export-Import Bank refused in August to lend Argentina \$280 million to buy electrical equipment from Allis-Chalmers for the Yacireta Dam, on the Paraná River, one of the major projects favored by the Argentine military.

The bank's decision was made after Patricia Derian, the State Department coordinator for human rights, testified before Congress that Argentine security forces practiced "systematic torture" and "summary executions."

Envoy's Argument

In the subsequent storm of protest from Argentine officials and the U.S. business community here, U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro went to Washington and argued that such sanctions and public accusations weakened the position of those in the government, among them President Jorge Rafael Videla, who had promised to work for an improvement in human rights.

According to Washington sources, President Carter personally ordered the reversal of the Export-Import Bank's decision, and Mr. Scott, the chief Allis-Chalmers executive, met with President Videla and Minister of Economy Jose Martinez de Hoz last week, bringing assurances of U.S. backing. He offered to set up a factory here to provide the electrical equipment if Allis-Chalmers won the contract.

Human rights activists here, who keep track of arrests, releases of prisoners, disappearances and judicial moves to protect detained persons, say that there has been a limited improvement in recent months. Reports of missing persons, which ran as high as one a day six months ago, are down to two or three a week. In a few cases, people missing for as long as a year have reappeared, but have not disclosed where they were held.

About 3,500 people are still held in jails and military prisons under state-of-siege powers without court order or trial, but since Jan. 1, 663 such "security prisoners" have been reported released while only 357 new arrests have been reported. This would mean 306 fewer prisoners.

'Right' to Exile

In the same period, 26 prisoners of foreign nationality were expelled and 77 Argentine prisoners were allowed to go into exile under the so-called "right of option" granted some prisoners who can obtain foreign visas. The United States is processing some 200 such visa applications.

Since the armed forces overthrew the government of President Isabel Peron in 1976 and opened a major drive against leftist guerrilla organizations, the number of "subversives" killed has been estimated at up to 5,000. Many thousands have disappeared after being seized.

But terrorist activity has come to a virtual halt. The last significant terrorist act was on Aug. 1, when a bomb was placed in the building

next to that of the navy commander in chief, Adm. Armando Lambruschini. The admiral's daughter was killed.

The federal courts in Buenos Aires have begun to exercise a measure of control over prisoners held without charges by the executive power. The court of appeals here ordered that the government prosecutor show cause why 146 prisoners were being held; until now, lower courts had accepted a form declaration from the authorities as sufficient cause for detention.

But while the security forces show more care for appearances, political and union activities are still repressed. The air force commander, Brig. Gen. Orlando Agosti, a member of the ruling junta, said in a speech Friday that "each time we hear the voices of chaos of those seeking a rapid return of power, we are hearing the siren songs of demagoguery and personal ambitions."

"The armed forces will never turn over power to these authors of chaos and destruction," he said.

WHO Employees Ask Probe

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — A letter signed by 700 employees of the World Health Organization asked President Videla today to order an investigation into the disappearance of WHO staff member Viviana Micucci, arrested with her parents in Buenos Aires two years ago.

"No one knows why she was taken away, where she is, or even whether she is alive or dead," the letter said. Miss Micucci, who was 27 when arrested Nov. 11, 1976, was a WHO librarian.

Her parents were later released, but the Argentine government refuses to acknowledge that Miss Micucci was detained, the letter said.

Small Stations

In France Fight

Gas Price Cuts

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Owners and operators of small gasoline stations in France began a week of protests today against government measures allowing price cuts.

They complained that the measures, allowing cuts of 12 centimes a liter (about 11 cents per U.S. gallon) favored big stations, while small country stations were still forced to charge the full price.

In the southwestern department of Aude, operators of some large stations said that sugar had been poured into their gasoline reservoirs, making the fuel unusable. In the port of Lorient, in Brittany, pumps in five big stations were damaged.

The protest is one of many scattered demonstrations and strikes in France over the last two months to protest government economic austerity measures.

The Communist-led CGT labor union has called a general strike Wednesday. But the leftist CFDT and the more centrist Force Ouvrière have said they will not take part. Other strikes recently have involved shipbuilding, seamen's and dockers unions, the steel industry, postal services, janitors caretakers and university lecturers.

P. B. O'Sullivan

Dies; a Jurist,

U.S. Legislator

ORANGE, Conn., Nov. 13 (UPI) — Patrick B. O'Sullivan, 91, a former chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court who also served in Congress during the 1920s, died Friday at his daughter's home, where he had been living for several years.

Even after retiring from the court, Judge O'Sullivan stayed active. He celebrated his 90th birthday as the oldest of the state's 26 trial judges with an informal party at the Superior Court.

His career in law and state politics spanned nearly 75 years. Born in Derby in 1887, he graduated from the Yale Law School in 1913. He passed the state bar examination the next day and married the former Margarette Lawton the day after that. She died in 1967.

Judge O'Sullivan, a Democrat, was elected state senator from the 17th district in 1916 and served as senate minority leader. He served a term as 5th District congressman from 1923-25.

William C. Gaess

GLEN ROCK, N.J., Nov. 13 (AP) — William C. Gaess Jr., 67, the creator of the famous smoking cigarette ad in Times Square, N.Y., who was known as "the man who lit up Broadway," died Friday.

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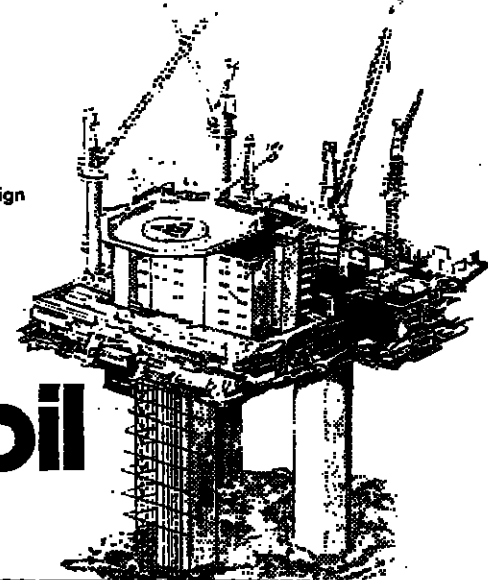
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Back Home and Up Front

Once again there is a pause — or is it a peak? — in the Mideast diplomatic shuttling which has come to include scenes in lounges in Kennedy Airport, on the sidewalks of Manhattan, and even a venue in Canada. It is like the tuning-up of a great but as yet untuned orchestra whose various components produce sounds of startling and even strident discord, but whose conductor is determined will sound right when the moment finally comes to lift his baton irrevocably.

The latest flurry, which carried Secretary of State Vance to New York's big airport over the weekend to catch a plane-changing Prime Minister Begin, has to do with connecting the rights of Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank to the initial treaty between Egypt and Israel, a treaty which the Camp David talks foresaw as a first step in the grand symphony. The connection, inevitably dubbed "linkage," is being insisted on by the Egyptians but rejected by the Israelis. This week will see it being debated hotly in Cairo and Jerusalem as well as in Washington, where Israeli and Egyptian negotiators have their own problems of linkage with their home governments.

The trouble all along with this kind of negotiation, far away from home, is that it gives what President Carter plaintively calls

"back home leaders" every chance to exploit the vagaries of time and distance. They can react independently not only to world opinion, but also to the decisions and postures of their own representatives at work in Washington.

No one could have thought it would be otherwise. And so when Mr. Carter complains that the authorities in Jerusalem and Cairo regularly undo the labors of the negotiators in the United States, he can be accused of merely rapping irritably on the podium. In fact, the framework of the working negotiations may have been expressly designed that way to give the back homers that margin of maneuver on which security of decision so often depends. Back home, after all, is also up front.

However, it does create conditions of confusion for world opinion striving valiantly to follow developments as they multiply in two hemispheres. The abiding point is that the atmosphere of rising expectations — a phrase from a past and very different context — continues to exert a steady influence. Indeed that influence has become of itself a momentum which the international public has reason to believe will be the prevailing element of the impetus of Camp David.

Oil and the Dollar

The oil-field strikes in Iran are increasing the threat to the dollar. The connection lies in this country's enormous payments for imported oil. The burden of financing the U.S. trade deficit is helping to depress the value of the dollar abroad. Anything that makes the deficit worse — like a rise in oil prices — increases the pressure on the dollar. The Iranian strikes are currently reducing the world's oil supply by 4 million barrels a day, and prices here and there are already beginning to inch upward. The case for holding down U.S. oil imports is a good deal more urgent than current policy seems to assume.

For Iran's customers, the most dangerous of the possibilities is continued chaos that keeps oil production to a dribble. But even if the strikes end before a worldwide shortage develops, they may have a permanent effect on oil pricing. This disruption comes at a bad time. OPEC, the exporting countries' cartel, meets next month. It's been clear for some time that a price increase is coming, and the only question is how much. With markets getting tight and middlemen beginning to pick up speculative gains, the OPEC governments will be under great pressure to go higher. The price of a barrel of oil is a political symbol of enormous power, in a part of the world where governments are notoriously insecure. The higher the price, the worse for the dollar.

But the United States continues subsidizing imported oil, to insulate consumers from the full impact of its cost. The Carter administration has wanted for some time to get rid of this damaging anomaly. At Bonn last July, President Carter made a public pledge to end the subsidy and get U.S. domestic prices up to world level by the end of 1980. But this administration has an unhappy aptitude for

casting its own intentions into doubt. A week ago, Bowman Cutter, of the president's Office of Management and Budget, hinted to the American Assembly that second thoughts on this commitment were circulating in the White House. The president's campaign against inflation, he suggested, makes it harder to let oil prices rise than it seemed a few months ago. The American Assembly — a gathering of some 60 rather establishmentarian citizens with an interest in this subject — took another and sounder view. Energy costs are likely to keep rising, it said, and serious conservation is impossible unless domestic fuel prices fully reflect those costs. It offered the further useful thought that these rising costs will not be inflationary where they are offset by more efficient use of energy. That's the direction in which national policy needs to be unequivocally pointed.

There's a widespread impression in the United States that while there may be oil shortages ahead, they won't arrive until the 1990s. That happy view is almost certainly wrong. Last week, President Carter signed the energy bill into law, making a beginning toward holding down imports. But it's only a modest beginning. Meanwhile, the strikes and riots in Iran offer further evidence that the United States has bet its economic stability on several very fragile regimes. The dollar crisis is a warning that even at today's prices — and they will undoubtedly rise next month — the United States can't afford its present volumes of imported oil. Taken together, they suggest that the United States does not have as much time for the leisurely contemplation and debate of energy policy as it likes to think.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Norman Rockwell

Soon it may be as much of a cliché to call Norman Rockwell's painting brilliant as it used to be to call it corny; and although brilliant is nearer the mark, the fact is that Mr. Rockwell's genius lay in how he made us feel, and not in how good or clever a craftsman he was. For one thing, he made us feel comfortable, which is something few modern artists can claim. A Rockwell calls you to it, like a storyteller. And since his paintings almost always contain a story, and the story is one we already know, the only logical reaction to have is affection — and so we do.

From May 20, 1916, when he did his first cover for the Saturday Evening Post, until his death last week, Mr. Rockwell addressed and nourished a down-home American sentimentality that he recognized as deep and serious. To do so took some courage as well as knowledge, for he knew that there are a few ideas, such as the heroism of the common man, that this country lives on, wisecracks notwithstanding. In a way, painting those ideas in bold detail was to take more of a chance than being inventive or abstract. Those ideas are set in the national mind like pictures, and the pictures that do not do them justice will not survive.

Mr. Rockwell's pictures have survived, and

will survive him, because he did not believe that sentimentality is cheap. The cover he did for the Post on Thanksgiving Day, 1945, showing a mother and her soldier son peeling potatoes together in the kitchen; the "Four Freedoms" series; the old woman in the flowered hat saying "grace" with her grandson in a diner, overseen by the curious, silent workmen — who could paint such things well but someone who was genuinely awestruck by the mysteries of simple acts? In May, 1967, he did an illustration for Look called "Moving In," consisting of an expressionless black brother and sister facing two equally expressionless white boys and a girl, moving van unloading behind them, and a world of possibility in the distance between them. There are more complicated ways of treating the subject, but none better.

From what we know of his life, Mr. Rockwell was as straightforward and gentle as his work. He was also a very funny man, who often made fun of himself, as he did in the self-portrait of his doing a self-portrait, the "model" wearing glasses, the subject in the portrait, not Mr. Rockwell knew what he could do, and he could do people. He could do us.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 14, 1903

NEW YORK — The Albany Appellate Court has fixed the price of kisses at \$2.37 each. Miss Frances Petit charged one Tittmore, town blacksmith, with breach of promise, having received from him 1,236 kisses in the course of 14 years of courtship. Miss Petit documented this statement with a diary in which she had entered every night the number of intimacies she received from the blacksmith during his calls. When Mr. Tittmore became tired of kissing, Miss Petit sued and was awarded \$2,926.32. Tittmore has sold his forge and gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

Fifty Years Ago
November 14, 1928

PARIS — The Paris Herald commented in an editorial: "The evolution of the South, social and economic, has been enormous. Industrialism and Prohibition have made the Negro problem less prominent. The people in the South have retained the original sense of Americanism, 'simon-pure,' while in much of the rest of the country it has become contaminated in a certain degree by immigration. With this trend it is natural that the South should have drifted to the conservative party that is against immigration, the Republican Party."



Dealing With Moscow

By Stanley Hoffmann

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — There are two things we dislike about the Soviet Union. One is its regime. We are repelled by the horrors of Stalinist past and by such present disgraces as the trials of dissidents. We can express our disapproval by symbolic gestures, but we have no ability to affect the regime directly. And sympathy for a regime can never be a condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations. It is precisely because the Russians and we have dangerously conflicting interests that we must try to develop them peacefully.

Unlike many countries with repressive regimes, the Soviet Union is neither so tied to world trade or so dependent on U.S. support that economic retaliation for violations of human rights could conceivably oblige the leadership to change its internal policies. This leaves us with only one weapon: the network of public and private contacts between us and them.

Crave Contacts

Many Russians crave these contacts and suspending them may seem like a potent way for us both to express our indignation and to get the Russians to try to influence their leaders. Yet it is only through a gradual penetration of this still remarkably and deliberately insulated country that any internal change has a chance of occurring.

Cutting off ties, cancelling meetings, multiplying difficulties could play straight into the hands of those Soviet leaders who are fearful of the regime's capacity to keep the Soviet opening to the West under control. Finding a middle ground between the craven ineffectiveness of business-as-usual and an emotionally satisfying yet boomeranging policy of reducing contacts (of dubious use anyhow in helping the dissidents) is both difficult and necessary.

Secondly, we dislike Soviet external behavior. Here we face three problems: weapons, subversion and the diplomatic exploitation of diplomatic opportunities.

We have tried two strategies. Containment attempted to stop Soviet expansion through the creation of situations of strength. It did not prevent the Soviet arsenal from growing, often in response to the development of our own. It did not succeed in preventing the Russians from exploiting third-party conflicts, as in the Middle East. It did not stop communist movements from spreading in situations where our side was incurably weak.

Detente Strategy

Henry A. Kissinger's detente strategy was aimed at moderating Soviet conduct by implanting the Russians in a web of agreements that it would be in their interests to preserve and expand through good behavior. But he overestimated the incentives and sanctions at our disposal. Did we really want, through trade and credits, to help the Soviet economy purge itself of its inefficiencies and divert even more resources to the military buildup?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

We must of course preserve our own military strength and contribute to the economic health of the non-Communist world. Overall we need a complex and patient strategy that combines negotiations and the diplomatic exploitation of our own opportunities.

The SALT discussions are doubly essential. In their absence, each side would escalate military expenditures that would leave the fundamental balance of terror unchanged but at a much higher plateau or armament increasingly more difficult to control. A new SALT agreement would be the beginning of a regulation of the qualitative arms race, the pre-condition to strategic-arm-limitations agreements.

We should have learned that whenever Soviet successes are not backed by Red Army occupation, as in Eastern Europe, they are reversible. The so-called Communist camp is racked by violent internal feuds and heresies. Soviet influence in the Middle East has drastically diminished.

Assets

The temptation to stop Soviet and Cuban expeditions by some spectacular action is great. But as the whole history of the cold war shows, the ultimate success of such actions depends on the quality or solidity of the forces on whose be-

half we intervene, and a Soviet failure in one spot does not prevent the Russians from searching new advantages elsewhere.

We have two assets and two requirements. We can count on the will of most of the new nations or regimes to be truly independent, and on their desire for Western goods. But we must cease calling "Communists" the regimes or movements that temporarily turn to Moscow to achieve their own goals, for to treat them as if they were only pro-Soviet consolidates their links with Moscow. And we must support the legitimate aspirations of such regimes or forces: otherwise we leave the Russians with a monopoly on the cause of national liberation or majority rule. Once we meet these requirements we can play a role as peacemakers, precisely because of our connections with all parties, whereas Moscow is bound to appear as the apostle of violence only.

This is why our present African policy, shaped by the State Department and Andrew Young, is wise and why there is promise in the Middle Eastern diplomacy we have pursued since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Stanley Hoffmann, professor of government at Harvard, wrote this article for the New York Times.

The Rise of the Plutocracy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The two candidates for Congress from New York's 18th District, Sedgwick William Green and Carter Burden, spent well over \$1 million in the campaign. And most of that was their own money.

Burden, the unsuccessful Democrat, has so far reported providing \$675,000 to his primary and general election committees; nearly all they had. The figure will probably go higher when he files his final report with the Federal Election Commission. Green, the winning Republican, says his final report will show that he supplied about \$200,000 to his campaign, half its total funds.

That is the most lavish spending by the candidates themselves in any race for a House seat this year, or to my knowledge any year. But the desire to be a senator has produced still more wondrous examples of self-sacrifice. Robert Short, the conservative businessman, who was the Democratic candidate for one Minnesota Senate seat, reported Oct. 23 that his campaign had then spent \$1,421,000 — of which \$1,280,000 was his own. Even that is not a record. Two years ago John Heinz spent \$2,465,000 of his money getting elected a Republican senator from Pennsylvania.

The rich candidate, who finances his or her own campaign, is an outstanding phenomenon of American politics these days. Usually the money is provided as "loans" — Short's was, and most of Burden's. But the chance of a loser attracting contributions to repay him seems minimal, and wealthy winners often do not bother trying. Heinz "lent" his \$2,465,000 but in mid-1978 said none of it had been repaid.

At least three Senate candidates besides Short advanced more than \$600,000 to their campaigns this year, and four others \$50,000 or more. That is on the basis of reported primary and general election spending through Sept. 30 only; so the final figures will be much higher. Congressional Quar-

terly checked the Sept. 30 reports and listed these big senatorial self-spenders:

John Warner, Republican, who won in Virginia, lent \$616,000, mostly in the primary. That was two-thirds of his total campaign funds.

Alan Sikst, Democrat, the loser in Illinois, lent \$600,000, which was four-fifths of his campaign funds at that date.

Jane Eskind, the Democrat who challenged Howard Baker unsuccessfully in Tennessee, gave \$200,000 to her campaign and lent \$425,000 — the total amounting to almost all her spending.

Bill Bradley, the Democratic winner in New Jersey, lent \$175,000.

Allen Simpson, Republican, winner in Wyoming, lent \$100,000.

Larry Williams, Republican, loser in Montana, lent \$92,277.

Nancy Kassebaum, Republican, winner in Kansas, lent \$90,000.

Wealth is no guarantee of victory, as that list indicates. But lavish spending by a candidate on himself may have serious effects on the political process, win or lose.

Short, won the nomination from a liberal Democratic congressman, Don Fraser — and his money very likely made the difference. Resentment in the party then turned Short in the election, and no doubt contributed to the Democrats' loss of the other Senate seat and the governorship in Minnesota. Similarly, Burden's money was crucial to his nomination.

No other country among the democracies of the world allows rich candidates to have such an enormous advantage. Self-spending is not the only money problem in the U.S. election process: Jesse Helms spent more than \$6 million of other people's money getting himself re-elected in North Carolina. But there is something peculiarly disturbing about letting an individual buy his own way in politics.

Moreover, there is no self-correcting way for the system to balance out the power of the rich candidates, as one interest group may

John Dornberg From Munich:

Obviously, letting the statute take effect as scheduled would not imply freeing or exonerating all those implicated in the Holocaust.

MUNICH — The Nazi past is catching up with West Germany's body politic once again. That it would be so on the 40th anniversary of the "crystal night," the official beginning, so to speak, of the Holocaust, makes it all the more poignant.

At issue is the statute of limitations on murder, which after Dec. 31, 1979, will make legally impossible the prosecution of any concentration-camp guard or other Nazi criminal not yet indicted.

It is not the first time West Germany has faced that prospect.

Legerdemain

Back in May, 1965, when the 20-year statute would have automatically protected scores of Third Reich killers from prosecution for the crimes committed before VE-Day, the Bundestag engaged in a bit of legislative and judicial legerdemain. Since the Federal Republic itself had not been founded until 1949, parliament ruled that the statute would be extended to 1969. Four years later, with the new deadline approaching, the statute of limitations was simply extended from 20 to 30 years on the assumption that by 1979 there would not be any former Nazis on the loose.

Now, with the cutoff date looming once more in just 13 months, that assumption is no longer so safe, and the agonizing debate about what to do has erupted again.

Obviously, letting the statute take effect as scheduled would not imply freeing or exonerating all those implicated in the Holocaust. But it would protect from prosecution any Nazi murderer who surfaced after January, 1980, and who has not been indicted or otherwise named in an investigation by then.

Dragnet

To forestall that appalling possibility, the Ludwigsburg Central Registry office for investigation of Nazi crimes — a team of special prosecutors that has been probing the Holocaust for the past two decades — has spread its dragnet far and wide, even issuing warrants preemptively for long-sought Nazis either known, or believed with reasonable certainty, to be dead.

Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government is currently drafting a "worldwide appeal to all countries" to turn over all available information about crimes committed during the time of the Third Reich.

Although new information has been pouring into Ludwigsburg at an accelerated rate, especially from Poland, what worries Bonn is the prospect that some countries may be withholding incriminating evidence with the aim of releasing it for propagandistic purposes after the 1979 cutoff date.

So there is again discussion about extending or even abolishing the statute. The political agonizing has started in the form of a debate,

balance another. Voluntary restraint is ineffective. In that Manhattan congressional race, Green said he would limit his total campaign spending to \$180,000 — but had to withdraw that when Burden would not agree.

Law is the only possible answer to the corrupting effects of wealth in the candidate's hands. Four years ago Congress passed a law putting a \$25,000 limit on what any candidate for federal office could spend of his own or his family's money in his campaign. But the Supreme Court held the limit unconstitutional, on the curious ground that spending is a form of "speech" and must be allowed "without legislative limit."

That decision, in the hollow simplicity of its reasoning, was reminiscent of the old decisions that it was unconstitutional to limit child labor or working hours. Congress eventually passed those laws again, in new form, and persuaded the Court to change its mind. That history suggests the proper course now: careful congressional hearings on the problem of the rich candidate, a more flexible ceiling and then a fresh attempt to make the Supreme Court understand reality.

certain to be watched with mounting attention abroad in the weeks ahead, that is both disturbing for its import and acrimonious in its tenor.

A number of alternatives are open to Bonn. One calls for simply abolishing the statute of limitations on murder, a solution that would make West German law consistent with that of most West European countries as well as the United States. Another proposal is to extend the statute for another decade or so. A compromise solution, albeit of questionable legality, calls for extending the statute only for Third Reich crimes.

However, there are also those in the opposition Christian Democratic Party, notably Bavaria's Franz Josef Strauss, who not only want the cutoff date to take effect as scheduled but are actually calling for a general amnesty for all Nazi criminals.

While that proposal certainly reflects the public mood in West Germany, where the overwhelming majority contends that "enough is enough" and would like "bygones to be bygones," its international ramifications — for a nation that does not quite understand that it is still on probation — would be disastrous. Most West German politicians seem to know that.

Much of the current dilemma traces to the immediate postwar years when prosecution of Nazi criminals was the exclusive prerogative of the occupation powers.

Moral Problems

Jurisdiction did not pass to the Bonn government until 1952. And soon raised numerous legal, political, technical and moral problems, exacerbated by the passage of years, predominant among which was the natural disinclination to prosecute one's own. Indeed, how many other nations ever have?

To complicate matters, the only legal basis for prosecution was the 19th century penal code's homicide section using conventional rules of evidence and procedure for unconventional crimes. Although defendants might be accused of tens of thousands of murders, each act had to be proven — no easy task with the passage of time, fading memories of witnesses and survivors, and when the crimes were committed in countries where evidence is difficult to obtain.

Concurrently, West Germany's judiciary, believing the occupation authorities had prosecuted most cases, was not prepared for a virtual deluge of new ones — Nazis who had gone undetected since the war. Thus a concerted effort to prosecute was not made until establishment of the Ludwigsburg center in 1958 with its team of special prosecutors and investigators.

Since then more than 6,400 West Germans have been convicted of crimes of the Holocaust. Another 3,700 — sexagenarians and septuagenarians now — are presently on trial or under indictment.

But behind those figures is also an ambiguous record of shocking leniency that mocks the victims. Of the 6,400 convicted, only 163 received life terms — there being no death penalty — and of these only a handful remain in prison.

Drag On

On the other hand, witnesses — the survivors of the death camps — have been browbeaten by defense attorneys. The hearings themselves drag on interminably, such as the marathon Dusseldorf trial of 14 former guards at Majdanek concentration camp, accused of murdering 240,000 persons, which is now in its third year and expected to last until 1980.

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Decorating

A Touch of Paris in Russia

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 13 (IHT) — Atalanta Politis won't come right out and say it — "Christina is my friend" — but the news has been around chic dinner parties for months that the young, talented and Greek decorator is doing Christina Onassis Kaulov's seven-room flat in Moscow with all the best that the West has to offer — from custom-made settees to the latest thing in kitchen ranges, all shipped from Paris and all in a blend of brown, navy and white.

Miss Politis, who is probably the first private decorator to operate in Soviet Russia, is used to doing things for this particular client.

"I also decorated her chalet in Saint Moritz and her house on Skopelos," she says. "Christina has classic taste. She likes simple, strict things. But she is sensitive to bright colors."

The Skopelos house, which Miss Politis finished summer before last, is whitewashed and "furnished with English watercolors, Chinese pieces that belonged to her father, old flower documents and lots of engravings. No, no icons, she doesn't like them. In a way, she has American tastes. She likes clean, clear, happy, simple things. No chichi."

"At the same time, she likes to be cozy. I try to do it with colors, lights, textures. Everything must be beautiful but young. She is anything but pompous."

"You must realize that the Skopelos house is closed eight months of the year. So I did it with bright, flowery Valentino fabrics, and kept things very simple."

"The Saint Moritz chalet is more rustic. We put in a lot of unpretentious English pine furniture, a fur rug, pretty animal paintings and did it all in shades of rust and beige."

The daughter of a real-estate promoter, Miss Politis lives on the sunny side of Avenue Foch with all the trimmings — pale settees, black lacquer table, Indian art, papier-mache boxes and ornate silver goblets. She grew up in France and did her schooling here and in England. A stint at the McAvoy painting school was followed by one at the Arts Decorative.

She started her decorating career seven years ago, and has tackled both private and public projects. She has just finished the Paris apartment of politician Edgar Faure, "who loves troikas. He has five in his salon."

"Communication," Miss Politis says she does not like to influence her clients or leave her own mark on somebody else's home.

"My main function is communication. I try to understand what



Atalanta Politis
Moscow connection.

people want and to give it to them on their own terms."

And Miss Politis feels that she is equally at ease on more modest assignments. For her father's buildings, she has often designed apartments for average French people and claims it makes no difference whom she works for. "I try to get them the best possible at the best possible price," she says.

Madame Gres, the last and probably the most private of the great couturiers, is branching out. Her Paris boutique, at 17 Place Ven-

dome (in what used to be a wing of the Ritz), is now in working order, with a selection of ties, perfumes and a range of scarves, all based on animals, plants and soft geometric themes.

She has also signed a contract for accessories in Japan, where she will take her collection Nov. 17 for six shows; the itinerary includes Tokyo and Osaka.

Pierre Cardin is at it again, this time joining forces with Maxim's to launch what he calls "L'Homme de la Nuit." Dandies in quest of the latest in evening wear won't have far to go, since it will be at 5 rue Royale, next to the restaurant. The official introduction will be Nov. 22.

Things are not so rosy on the island of Kish, in the Gulf, where the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran tried to launch a multi-million dollar luxury resort last year, complete with casinos, nightclubs, and Paris couture houses and luxury shops. To have been serviced by two Concorde flights a month, the resort was scheduled for an October-to-April season.

"But we've heard nothing so far," said Hervé Duperron, who handled the Dior boutique on Kish. "We canceled all orders. Our shops, which were staffed by our Paris personnel, are closed. There is no merchandise either. For the moment, we are putting a cross on the whole thing."



DISCO SPLASH — Cheryl Ladd models latest in U.S. swimwear. By retying the matching front-tied, hip-slung, slit skirt on the side and "throwing on a pair of sexy sandals," Miss Ladd says that she can go directly from the pool to the disco.

Waverley Root

The Pistachio: A Matter of Color (Pro) and Cost (Con)

PARIS — If it were not for its color, the pistachio nut might have remained virtually unknown outside its home grounds. It is agreeably flavored, sweet and mildly exotic, suggesting a spice rather than a nut, but its taste is perhaps not sufficiently striking to have permitted it, over the years, to surmount the chief obstacle to its wide dissemination — high cost.

But it possessed the asset of color, and if a food can please the eye it will please the palate even more. Taste is a mysterious phenomenon to which psychological factors contribute largely, and one of those factors is color. One color is lacking in desserts — green; it is easy to find in other departments of a meal, but there are few green foods consistent with the character of cakes, cookies, puddings and like. Fortunately, pistachio is there.

The tree is probably native to

Persia and the territories contiguous to it. It is still grown chiefly in a belt stretching from Afghanistan to the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Only two species of the genus *Pistacia* are cultivated to any extent elsewhere. One, the Chinese pistachio, is grown almost entirely as an ornamental tree (it has brilliant autumnal foliage). It is used in California as rootstock on which is grafted the plant providing the commercial nuts, *Pistacia vera* — the true pistachio, also called the green almond. The other out-of-place pistachio, *Pistacia mexicana*, is the only member of the genus native to America.

Pistachio nuts have been found at the archeological site of Jamo, dated at 6750 B.C., in what is now northeastern Iraq. However, the modest, retiring pistachio seems to have been more or less neglected until about 2000 B.C., when, according to Reay Tannahill's "Food in History," population increases probably obliged the peoples of the Near East to exploit marginal foods, among them the pistachio.

Never Again Neglected

From then on the nut was never neglected in its native region. It was grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon and is one of only two nuts mentioned in the Old Testament (the other being the almond). Tradition says that the pistachio was brought to ancient Rome by the Emperor Vitellius around 50 A.D. In the other direction, the pistachio seems to have entered China not long after the sixth century A.D., when China began to develop contacts with the Near East.

The Persians used large quantities of ground almonds and pistachios to give body to desserts and sauces. The Arabs apparently

learned this art from them, and medieval Europe perhaps from the Arabs, who exercised a considerable influence over European cooking during the centuries when they ruled in Spain and Sicily.

The Middle Ages went in heavily for almond-based sauces, but they were more sparing of pistachios because of the cost, although merchants in medieval France were prepared to supply them to anyone who could meet the price. The pistachio seems to have been first imported into England in the 16th century, and had perhaps become generally accessible by the 18th, when Mrs. Raffald's "The Experienced English Housekeeper" (1769) included pistachios among the tidbits desirable for the well-set dinner table.

Heavy Drinking

They were probably intended to accompany the heavy drinking of those times, a function that continues: Joan M. Jungfleisch, in "For Innocents Abroad," proposes salted pistachios and roasted almonds as an ideal combination to accompany a social glass. Possibly the link between pistachio and alcohol lies behind the French expression, *prendre une pistache* (take — or take on — a pistachio nut), which means to have a load on.

The Anacardiaceae (cashew) family, to which the pistachio belongs, is composed largely of tropical plants. The pistachio, however, is a plant of the warmer parts of the temperate zone. The only place it grows successfully in the continental United States is California (Florida is warm enough but too damp). Still, most of the nuts consumed in the United States are imported, notably from Turkey.

Adulteration Encouraged

Pistachios are still more expensive than most other common nuts, a circumstance that encourages adulteration or substitution. But that is not easy, for pistachio possesses an almost unique flavor. The closest approach comes not from its own genus, but from what the French call the false pistachio; it is the American bladder nut, *Staphylea trifolia*, and distinguished by the sweetness of its oil. It is widely consumed, perhaps in the belief that it is in fact the pistachio.

Aside from the pistachio itself, the genus *Pistacia* offers little that is particularly tempting to Western tastes. There are two mastic trees whose usual role is to furnish a resinous substance for industrial uses, *Pistacia atlantica* and *Pistacia lentiscus*. In Morocco, the first is

Eating and Drinking

McNulty's Wonderful Solution

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — "Pistachio ice cream, incidentally, is delicious with gin as a sauce poured over it," avers Henry McNulty.

Having thus neatly established himself as an iconoclast, McNulty goes on to explain the circumstances of champagne's having become forever "de-snobbed" for him.

For the first champagne picnic of his life, he drove the mountainous U.S. gastronomic, James Beard, and the sparrow-like gourmet, Alice B. Toklas, to a handsome hillside near Montfort l'Amaury on the outskirts of Paris.

"We spent some time finding the perfect spot in her honor because we wanted everything, including the view, to be just right. Once there we spread out the rugs and a few pillows for Alice, who was then over 70, so she could get the best view of the lovely countryside."

"No," said Alice, plunging herself down with her back to the valley. "I never look at views. Spoils my concentration on food."

Off at the Neck

The San Francisco-born Miss Toklas then pool-pooled expertise at releasing the bubbly by knocking the bottle off at the neck. "Every Californian had to know how, for picnics," Miss Toklas used to say.

McNulty's "Drinking in Vogue," published here by Andre Deutsch, is the erudite and rollicking adven-

ture of a moderate gentleman in the spirits world.

McNulty — a former United Press correspondent, a business manager for the Paris office of Newsweek, and currently a vice-president of the Carl Byoir public relations firm — was born in Soochow, China, where his missionary father unwittingly introduced him to alcohol at about the age of three.

"Before Sunday services, my father used to mix the communion wine with water (certainly so as not to lead his flock too far astray, and possibly to cut costs), and I enjoyed inhaling the vapors that rose from this 'spiritual preparation.'"

As a prep-school boy in New England, he would discreetly hang a gallon jug of apple cider outside his dormitory window. During winter nights, when temperatures would sometimes descend to 20 degrees below, "the cider would freeze, leaving in the center of the jug a small but interesting core of 'applejack.'"

In return the New Englanders taught him that a ham can take on a fine character by soaking it in cider overnight before baking it in a moderate oven (20 min. to the pound), with an occasional baste of cider. "Remove from oven, strip off the skin, spread the ham with brown sugar, mustard and crumbs, and stud with cloves. Return to oven for half an hour to glaze, basting occasionally with cider."

The Scots gave him a recipe for ennobling carrots by cooking them with a little malt whisky. "Comes out slightly caramelly and tastes superb," observes McNulty.

Elizabeth I: A Fan

He shares also the formula for home-brewed beer, obtained from a descendant of Sir Walter Scott. "Brewing has hardly changed since it was first invented. The secret was known to the Assyrians and the Pharaohs. According to her chef minister, her beer was 'so strong as there is no man able to drink it.'"

He points out, however, that "a carp cooked in beer is a French delicacy," and gives the recipe to illustrate the reason.

The British have always had a healthy respect for sherry, and McNulty revives the British Navy's "macabre story about Lord Nelson, whose body was shipped back to England from Spain in a full cask

of sherry to ensure its preservation. When the body was put into the keg, it was full. But when the barrel arrived in England all the sherry was gone. Had Nelson's ghost drunk the wine? *Qu'en savez-vous?*

He devotes a useful chapter on how to cope socially when on the wagon — "what to do with your drinking hand while everyone else is downing that third cocktail. While others drank martinis, I used to serve to my straitlaced deaconess aunt Clam Juice Cocktail."

"In it, 2 tbs of lemon juice, 2 of tomato ketchup, 3 cups of clam juice plus, optionally, a tsp. of grated celery and half a tsp. of grated onion, a drop of Tabasco and perhaps salt are combined, chilled, strained, and happily downed without harming anyone's scruples about alcohol."

Once after a wine-tasting dinner in Bordeaux, the host — a leading shipper in the area — challenged his guests to a jumping match. Only the literate, tennis-playing McNulty (who also had done honors to the Chateau Lascombes) managed, from a standing start, to jump over the back of a kitchen chair whose seat was facing him.

Aspiration

McNulty wouldn't mind eventually retiring to the south of France, an aspiration somewhat colored by his personal history. Once at the Carlton Bar in Cannes, he was enjoying his favorite aperitif — a glass of dry white wine — when Danielle Darrieux slumped down next to him. He recalls it as "an encounter not easily forgotten."

But his real daydream comes when "summer makes me wish I were in a sea dragon-shaped boat, with silk curtains to draw, shutting out the altogether too fantastic view of the Yangtze gorges, sipping jasmine tea and rice wine."

Reflecting on his book, McNulty says, "I have been deliberately light-hearted, for although many weighty tomes have been written on the uses and abuses of alcohol, to me it is purely a source of enjoyment."

Table-Tennis Record?

CAPETOWN, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Two South African men claimed a world record here after playing table-tennis for more than five days. Sylvain van Embden of the South African Navy and student Mervyn Braude completed 121 hours 18 minutes play to beat the previous record, set in the United States last year, by 48 minutes.

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Dollar Ends Mixed Amid Quiet Trading

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished narrowly mixed against the main trading currencies today in quiet foreign exchange dealings.

Central banks in Europe and the United States appeared to play less of a role in the market than they had last week, when the dollar suf-

fered from bouts of selling pressure. The Bundesbank and the Federal Reserve Bank both appeared to lend the U.S. currency a small, helping hand towards the end of the session.

News of another boost in U.S. prime lending rates, to 11 percent from 10.75 percent, actually was followed by a slight dip in the dollar's exchange rate. "In theory, that's not right but it's a strange market at the moment," said one London dealer. The market, in general, was said to be still assessing the foreign exchange situation in the wake of Washington's dollar-propping measures and the more restrained conditions recently.

Strauss Is Hopeful on GATT Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss says he is optimistic that the United States and its major trading partners will reach an agreement to reduce existing trade barriers by early next year although he concedes that European trading partners have not yet agreed to accommodate his vision.

Mr. Strauss, who returned this weekend from talks in France, Denmark, Belgium and West Germany, said yesterday, "we made considerable progress in trying to move the talks along." He said he will return to Geneva tomorrow where he expects to build on that progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On that optimistic note, Mr. Strauss added he "expects to present Congress in January with a whole package of agreements" worked out at Geneva. At that time, he would urge Congress to extend the waiver on countervailing duties — which the Treasury must impose on certain subsidized exports from Europe beginning in early January — while it studied the trade agreements, which must be approved by lawmakers to take effect. Mr. Strauss said talks with key Democratic leaders in both houses have convinced him that Congress would agree to an extension of the Treasury's authority to waive the countervailing duties.

The currency market still remains very unsettled, traders said, due in part to the sensitive situation in the Middle East and the possibility of an oil price boost by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

One U.S. official said today that Washington is "now talking of 10 percent" being a more likely figure for an oil price increase later this year than the 5-to-10 percent estimates heard earlier.

The dollar edged up 10 points against the Deutsche mark at 1.8870 DM in London dealings but shed 20 points versus the Swiss franc at 1.6270 francs. The dollar rose to 4.3138 French francs, up 75 points, but lost 20 points at 2.0390 guilders. The dollar was firm at 188.58 yen compared with 188.50 yen late Friday.

The Canadian dollar was quoted at 85.36 U.S. cents versus 85.33 cents. Sterling was little changed at \$1.9671 compared with \$1.9665 Friday and was steady against other European currencies as well. Dealers said that even though analysts are predicting an improvement in U.K. trade results for October, due tomorrow, uncertainty on the British pay front continues to overshadow the normal monthly economic data.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Expects Record Sales, Earnings

General Motors expects record sales and earnings in both Canada and the United States this year, chairman Thomas Murphy says. He says that GM has not altered its sales prediction for either the Canadian or the U.S. auto industry, adding GM will have to add additional plants and other facilities to meet growth and changing market demands but "where those new plants and facilities will be located is an open question." He says capital spending will be \$4.5 billion in 1978 and \$5 billion next year.

Canada Buys Pacific Pete Stake

Canada's state-owned oil concern, Petro-Canada, agreed to buy a 48-percent interest in Pacific Petroleum Ltd., Calgary, for about \$1.5 billion from Phillips Petroleum and to seek Pacific's remaining shares. Phillips Petroleum would receive \$55.50 a share for its 10.3 million shares, or 48 percent.

cent of the stock of Pacific. Petro-Canada also agreed to seek the remaining stock at the same price before next May 15. Total cost of acquiring all the shares, including shares issuable on conversion of debentures, would be about \$1.27 billion. In announcing the move, Canada's Energy Minister, Alastair Gillespie, declared: "We are serious in making Petro-Canada an important player in the oil patch." He added that Petro-Canada has arranged all the necessary financing for the acquisition with Canadian banks.

Standard Oil Indiana Gets Concession

Standard Oil of Indiana says it entered a 35-year petroleum concession agreement with Sharjah, one of the United Arab Emirates, to explore an area of about 600,000 acres on the shore west of the Oman mountains. Standard says the agreement with its overseas Amoco unit provides for minimum exploration expenditures of about \$1.6 million the first year and \$5 million annually for the next four years.

Severe Droughts Reduce Output

Poor Grain Harvest Expected in China

By Jay Mathews

CANTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — China will experience another poor grain harvest this year, putting more strain on its industry and living standards and increasing its interest in help from the United States, according to experts traveling with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

Members of the U.S. delegation winding up a four-city tour of China here, indicated today that Peking can expect no more than a 10-million-ton increase over 1977's 285-million-ton estimated crop.

Such a small increase over what was considered a bad year will cut into China's plans for rapid modernization of its entire economy and perhaps have significant impact on trade with the United States.

Mr. Bergland reached agreement with the Chinese for an exchange of three agricultural delegations next year to trade seeds, pest-control methods and livestock breeding techniques. The Chinese did not discuss adding to their already considerable purchases of U.S. grain this year, delegation members said, but the disappointing harvest leaves open the possibility of more U.S. grain sales particularly if

Canadian and Australian grain stocks again run low.

Mr. Bergland and other delegation members said the Chinese were particularly interested in discussing farm machinery, with an emphasis on tillage tools. They are shopping, and they are interested in U.S. equipment, Mr. Bergland said.

China's difficulty in feeding its 900 million people — still the central economic problem of the Communist government — has led Peking to broadcast some of the bluntest attacks in years on its own farming methods.

"The average amount of grain per capita has long remained at around 800 pounds, which is scarcely sufficient to meet the needs for food, grain, seeds, fodder and industrial purposes," the official People's Daily has said. "Industrial crops are insufficient to meet the daily growing demands for economic construction and the people's living."

Experts with the Bergland party said a severe drought in east central China has stunted this year's crop. Official Chinese reports said the dry spell in Anhui province is the longest in 120 years, while a similar drought in Kiangsu province "had no parallel in the past 100 years."

To make up the difference and provide the living standards necessary to encourage Chinese workers to keep producing, Peking has purchased 3.2 million tons of U.S. wheat and 1.3 million tons of U.S. corn.

Mr. Bergland said the Chinese are trying to improve harvests by terracing barren hillsides and irrigating infertile stretches of northeastern and Western China. They are also trying to increase

their yield per acre, already one of the highest in the world, by improving seed varieties and pest-control techniques and using more fertilizer. The mechanization that they hope will also help them requires hard cash, however, for many equipment sellers are unwilling to be paid in crops as the Chinese would prefer.

Output Index Off 1% in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's all-industries index of industrial production in September fell 1 percent from August but was up 3.1 percent from a year earlier, the statistical office said today.

During the three months ended September, the index fell 0.4 percent from the prior three-month period. The index, seasonally adjusted, in September was at 109.3 (1975 equals 100) compared with a revised 110.9 in August and 106.5 a year earlier.

The index for British manufacturing output alone also declined in September, falling by 1.1 percent from August. But it was still 0.9 percent above its year-earlier level. Over the latest three months, the index shed 0.2 percent. The manufacturing industries index was at 104 compared with 105.2 in August and 103.1 in September 1977.

See No Abatement in Inflation Rate U.S. Aides Admit Recession Is Likely

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — The Carter administration has quietly joined private economic forecasters in predicting a mild recession next year as a result of the president's efforts to rescue the value of the dollar last month. They do not anticipate an abatement in the current inflation rate of 7 to 7½ percent.

Although officials still insist publicly that the economy will grow at a rate of "3 percent or so" next year, their internal estimates informally show a more sluggish 1.8 percent that implies a mild recession.

Planners concede that the inflation rate is likely to be 7 percent or higher next year, rather than the 6 to 6½ percent Mr. Carter has set as a goal for his anti-inflation program. The administration has been forecasting that the economy will meet anti-inflation goals.

Political Strategy

Administration officials have stuck to the more optimistic forecasts, essentially for political reasons. Admitting to the more realistic predictions would amount to conceding defeat before the wage-price program got off the ground — and would undermine domestic support for Mr. Carter's dollar-rescue plan.

But the situation may be obvious when the president submits his new budget to Congress in January. If he bases his budget projections on the "official," optimistic estimates — as aides say that he is almost certain to do — he is likely to wind up far off the mark.

If the economy slumps more steeply than the budget projects officially, the deficit will be well above the president's goal of \$30 billion or less. The dampened economic activity would reduce the amount of revenue the government takes in and would boost spending for unemployment benefits.

At the same time, a higher inflation rate would increase spending for defense and social programs far beyond what the government has forecast, adding billions of dollars to outlays for fiscal 1980. The changes could affect the current fiscal year as well.

What all this suggests, at least to some analysts, is that Mr. Carter may have a more difficult time in bringing the economy back from recession before the start of the 1980 election campaign. Although

the likelihood is that the economy will be improving that spring, the unemployment rate is likely to be high.

Although there is little doubt Congress would revive at least some anti-recession programs if the unemployment rate began rising sharply again, the persistently high inflation rate could dampen legislators' enthusiasm for more serious government pump-priming.

In the minds of some analysts, that may increase the odds that the administration ultimately will go for mandatory wage-price controls. If Mr. Carter could do something to hold prices down suddenly — and dramatically — the economy

might bounce back more quickly. Administration officials keep insisting that the president abhors mandatory controls and would not consider them except in a national emergency. However, there is a good chance that controls might seem more attractive in the spring of an election year.

The prospect now seems that the recession will be a mild one. Otto Eckstein, the former Johnson administration economic adviser who heads Data Resources Inc., has forecast a 2 percent year-over-year growth rate, with slight declines in the second and third quarters. Other forecasts vary in terms of (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Wall Street Prices Lower; Retail Sales Off in Month

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered their biggest setback today in nearly two weeks as another boost in the prime rate to 11 percent and renewed concern about inflation took their toll.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.08 points to 792.01 and declines led advances 1,255 to 305. Volume rose to 20.96 million shares from Friday's 16.75 million.

The Commerce Department said U.S. retail sales fell \$328 million or

0.5 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$65.91 billion in October. October sales compared with a revised increase of 0.6 percent for September and were 8.5 percent higher than October 1977.

General Motors dropped 2½ to 54½ in active trading despite a forecast of record 1978 profits. Ford, also active, lost one to 39.

Franklin Mint lost one to 5½. It disputed critical references to Franklin in a television program on collecting.

Borden, the most active issue, was unchanged at 27½. Playboy lost 2½ to 11½. It obtained extension of an Atlantic City deadline to arrange financing for a hotel casino there. Ramada Inns lost one to 6½ and Bally Manufacturing 4½ to 34½.

Medusa Corp. said its board has accepted and approved an alternate proposal from Crane Co. for an exchange offer for any and all shares of Medusa that would be taxable to those who accept the offer.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 2.16 points to 141.23.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn fractionally higher, oats lower and soybeans irregularly lower at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up ¼ to 4½ cents; corn unchanged to up ¼; oats off ¼ to 1¼ and soybeans off 2 to 4½ cents.

Carter Signs Bank 'Reform' Measure

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — President Carter has quietly signed into law legislation to prohibit many of the banking practices that last year forced Bert Lance, his close friend and former budget director, from office.

The Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978, a voluminous bill ap-

proved by Congress in the frenetic, 34-hour rush to adjournment, is the first major bank "reform" measure to be enacted in seven years. It is designed, among other things, to limit "insider" borrowing and overdrafts at banks, protect the confidentiality of bank customers' records and provide federal bank regulators with broad new powers to prevent and control banking abuses.

Although attention has focused on the so-called "Lance provisions" of the measure, which was once entitled the "Safe Banking Bill," only a handful of the law's wide-ranging sections affect banking practices. The law, among other things:

- Extends the Ex-Im Bank for five years, increases the bank's loan guarantee authority from \$25 to \$40 billion and prohibits the bank from extending credit for any export that contributes to South Africa's apartheid policy, unless the president informs Congress that significant progress to eliminate apartheid is being made.

- Provides federal bank regulators with enhanced supervisory powers, the right to fine individuals for banking law violations, and the authority to remove bank directors and executives who jeopardize the safety and soundness of the bank.

- Prohibits overdrafts by bank insiders, limits the amount of loans banks can make to officers and directors to not more than 10 percent of a bank's capital, and requires that insider loans be on a non-preferential basis.

- Enables bank regulators to block changes in bank ownership that endanger the institution's safety.

- Allows state-chartered mutual savings banks to convert to federal charters.

- Bars interlocking directorates among large financial institutions, and even smaller ones in the same market area.

- Extends the authority (Regulation Q) under which bank regulatory agencies set differential ceilings on interest rates that may be paid on savings deposits, and provides new authority for savings and loans to invest in urban areas.

- Provides for consumer protection in automated banking tellers and other forms of "electronic fund transfers" and limits the liability of a customer for unauthorized transfers to \$50.

VW Talking With Nixdorf In Bid at Diversification

WOLFSBURG, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagenwerk AG, in its first major attempt at diversification, is holding talks on acquiring a stake in Nixdorf Computer, a West German computer manufacturer.

While a Volkswagen spokesman said only that talks were being held to work out a cooperation agreement, a Nixdorf spokesman confirmed the talks involved VW's taking a stake in the company. He also said a Nixdorf nominal capital increase from the current 96 million Deutsche marks for VW participation is possible, but it would not involve a majority stake.

According to the magazine Der Spiegel, VW plans to buy a 50-percent share of Nixdorf from the company's 54-year-old founder-owner Heinz Nixdorf for about 500-million DM. Questioned on this, the VW spokesman said only, "the Spiegel article went too far. We are only still holding soundings."

FASB Seeks Comment

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Financial Accounting Standards Board, to avoid a conflict between the accounting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission for oil and gas producing companies and FASB Statement No. 19, has released for public comment a proposal to suspend the statement's effective date for application of successful efforts accounting as a mandatory requirement. The amendment would permit oil and gas producing companies not subject to SEC jurisdiction to continue their present methods of accounting.

out talks. There probably won't be any details until our supervisory board meeting." The meeting is set for Nov. 24.

Nixdorf's profile would fit VW's known shopping list. Last May, VW was reportedly looking for diversification into a non-auto sector, high technology enterprise.

Founded in 1952, Nixdorf has become a respected computer manufacturer. It produces and markets data-entry devices and terminals as well as small business computers. Last year, it had profits of 21.6 million DM on sales of 838.7 million DM and said it expected double-digit turnover growth in fiscal 1978. Of its turnover, about 43 percent accrued from foreign sales.

Observers do not expect that VW's diversification plans will end with Nixdorf.

Western Use of Oil Steady Since Crisis

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Industrial nations succeeded in avoiding any increase in petroleum consumption from the time of the 1973 oil crisis to the end of 1977, it was reported today.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said petroleum consumption during that period rose by an average 1.1 percent a year in North America. This was entirely offset, however, by a decline of 1.3 percent in Western Europe, GATT said.

"In the developing countries, by contrast, petroleum consumption continued to expand strongly between 1973 and 1977, by 7 percent on average per year," it said.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Rockwell International			
Year	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	5,668.801	5,744.20	144.10
Profits	176.601	144.10	4.18
Per share	5.02	4.18	1.17

Canada			
Year	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,480.80	1,556.00	41.60
Profits	40.50	41.60	1.14
Per share	1.14	1.21	

Japan			
Year	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	1,146	1,181	7,775
Profits	10,704	7,775	

Britain			
Year	1977	1978	1979
Revenue	2,487	2,282	14.9
Profits	171.2	14.9	

(Figures in Sterling)
The company declared an interim dividend of 8.52 pence vs. 7.64 pence payable Dec. 22.

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NYSE Closing Prices November 13

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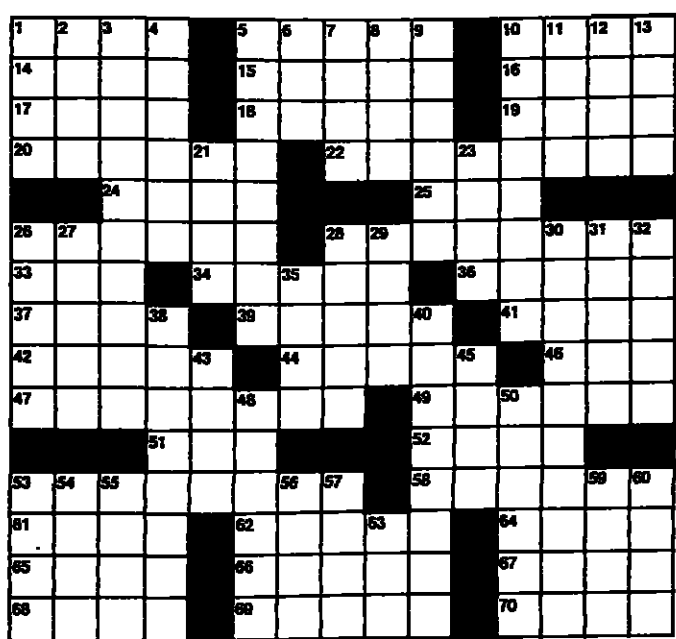
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[illegible][illegible]

By Eugene T. Maleska



1 Parlor piece	47 Far from sketchy	21 Org.
5 Aristocrat edicts	48 Part below the	22 Elevator cages
10 Señora's domain	glottis	23 Lanchester
14 — for one's	51 Fiver	26 Rip up
money	52 Applied a caustic	27 Paper measure
15 Stan's co-star	53 Drew apart	28 Spike (up)
16 Diving birds	58 Hurl; vapid	29 Tennis
17 Luxuriate in the	61 Tennis term	30 Pernickety one
sun	62 Cottonwood	31 Noncitizen
18 Marie Antoinette,	64 Redolence	32 Whence chicle
e.g.	65 Louisiana name	comes
19 1 and 66	66 Now	35 Form by carvin
20 Region of France	67 Chemical endings	38 Collect junk
22 Dismantle	68 If not	40 Wet blankets
24 Thin nail	69 Crackerjacks	43 Gallery
25 Mischief-maker	70 Big Board initials	45 Alice of show bi
26 Even		46 Smooth and
28 Wagner opera		connected, in music
33 Patricia Harris	DOWN	
heads it	1 Textile fiber	
4 Curtain fabric	2 Viva-voce	50 Answer
5 Part of a bird's	3 Pernickety one	53 Dingle
wing	4 Turkish capital	54 Niche object
7 Contraptions	5 Ship part	55 Médoc and
9 Mattress filling	6 Miquelon, e.g.	Chablis
11 Blue-pencil	7 Got off	56 N.C. college
12 Upstanding	8 Miss Louise	57 Miami's county
14 Line embellishing	9 Questioning one	58 Votes against
a capital letter	10 Library catalogue	60 Gaelic
	11 Flivver	63 Botch

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	46	fair	MADRID	16	50	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	overcast	MIAMI	27	81	fair
ANKARA	9	49	cloudy	MILAN	5	41	cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	fair	MONTREAL	5	41	fair
BEIRUT	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	—	30	overcast
BELGRADE	3	37	mist	MUNICH	6	43	fair
BERLIN	8	46	mist	NEW YORK	1	46	cloudy
BRSSELS	10	50	mist	NICE	18	64	fair
BUCHAREST	2	36	mist	OSLO	9	48	cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	mist	PARIS	11	52	overcast
CASABLANCA	20	67	fair	PATTAI	1	30	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	48	rain	ROME	17	63	mist
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	fair	SOFIA	0	32	mist
DUBLIN	10	50	overcast	STOCKHOLM	6	43	cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	rain	TOKYO	5	50	cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	mist	TEL AVIV	20	68	cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	fsy	TEGUS	11	52	rain
GENOVA	7	45	mist	TUNIS	20	68	mist
HELSINKI	5	41	rain	VIENTIANE	1	30	cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	cloudy
LISBON	15	59	overcast	ZURICH	4	39	mist
LONDON	10	50	overcast				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada 17 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others 19 GMT.)

[illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**



Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

GEFUD

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

VANKE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

LATHEC

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

FLUNGE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: ITS □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: AUGUR SYLPH LACKEY HAZARD

Answer: It requires an effort of will to leave it —
A LEGACY

Ten years younger!

WHAT A GOOD MAKE-UP JOB IS WORTH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Kellam
11-14

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I WANT YOU TO SEE THIS: THE KID SPILLS STUFF ALL OVER EVERYTHING. AND HIS MOM JUST SAVES AND WIPES IT UP!

ON THE FINAL page of his last interview, the interviewer asks for an autobiographical, simply and yet grandly titled "Roland Barthes." This brilliant, iconoclastic doyen of French literary critics betrayed doubts about his next step. There, in his own crabbed handwriting, appeared the "tiny, hesitant voices of this inner dialogue: "What to write now? Can you still write anything? The answer is: "Yes," one's desire, and I am not through desiring."

That phrase must have stuck in his head, or been a subtle hint of what was already there, because the book now before us, "A Lover's Discourse," may be the most detailed, painstaking anatomy of desire that we are ever likely to see or need again. Those whose interest is primarily purely in the aesthetic, those who want off right away, tortillations are few in this often austere meditation. Instead, Barthes provides us with the kind of minute observation of self and other that is usually the stuff of novels, those particularly right descriptions of human behavior which provide the more modest pleasures of the sudden recognition of truth.

He tells us that this investigation of love and desire "has been restored to its fundamental person, the I, in order to study an utterance, not a text." This text consists of "someone speaking within himself, *amorously*, confronting the other (the loved object), who does *not speak*." These "sentence-arias" take the form of more than 80 astounding, maddeningly dense (but mercifully short) bits of internal discourse that the lover mentally manufactures as he contemplates the loved one and his relation with him/her.

Since "S/Z" (1970; in English, 1974), an intense literary exercise in which he examines *every* line of a Proust short story to delineate its five basic codes, all of Barthes' work has been expressed in fragments. He avoids the well-organized, self-confident lump of a book which would dishonestly mask the tentativeness and fragility of his moments of clarity and understanding.

Grief, and henceforth I adjust myself to it," but quotation also fails to convey the richness of the book, for Barthes' insights are more aphoristically embodied in pithy sentences, but are developed over the length of a paragraph in tiny increments. Detachable perceptions that still make sense out of context, like that above, are rare.

Studies Cultural Signs

Barthes' primary concern has always been the study of the meaning of signs in our culture. Using modern linguistics theory as a starting point, he and his fellow structuralists and semiologists have ranged over the entire cultural field, elucidating and cataloging how these non-linguistic "languages" signify. His newest book does not add anything substantial to this long tradition, and though it shares its fragmentary nature, it does not provide a methodology as did "S/Z." Rather, it is close in spirit to the two books which immediately preceded it, "The Pleasure of the Text" (1973; in English, 1975) and the autobiography, "Roland Barthes" (1975; in English, 1977), each reflects Barthes' disenchantment with the increasingly narrow "scientific" nature of most current semiological research. Instead, as he said in the foreword to "The Pleasure of the Text," to introduce "the texture of desire, the claims of the body" into the study of signs. Nothing more clearly achieves that goal than "A Lover's Discourse."

One question that nags at the reader throughout the book concerns the universality of Barthes' lover. Though the subject is discussed only obliquely, he is clearly conjuring up the discourse of a very particular lover, himself. He could hardly do otherwise. Throughout, he draws quotations from other writers on love as diverse as Freud, Proust, and St. John of the Cross. Clearly this appeal to authority bespeaks himself and his friends (whose conversations are often cited in the introduction, the special only by their initials), the speaker to universalize the utterance. Whether it actually does so or not is uncertain.

Ultimately, the question is unini-

"To let it be understood," he insists, "that there was no question here of a love story (or of the history of a love), to discourage the temptation of meaning, it was necessary to choose an absolutely insignificant order."¹ Hence Barthes has chosen to arrange his "bundles of pleasures" in ascending order by key word. These precautions were taken to circumvent "a 'philosophy of love' where we must look for more than its affirmations they recognize in Barthes' recreation of the lover's fabled consciousness. This is universal, it is enough. What is certain is that the book is an ecstatic celebration of love and language and that readers interested in either or both and who are afraid of following analysis to whatever exhaustive depths it may lead (it is analysis after all, in spite of Barthes' disclaimers), will enjoy savoring its rich and dark delights.

The mini-topics range over the whole known gamut of love and beyond: jealousy, waiting, letters, happiness, jealousy, jealousy, self, the

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — The poor we shall not always have with us, if Werner Erhard has his way. Erhard, creator of the cryptotherapy known as est (Erhard Seminars Training), has begun the Hunger Project, a campaign he promises will end hunger on the planet in two decades.

How this will happen is explained quite deftly in the December Mother Jones appropriately titled "Let Them Eat eat."

As author Suzanne Gordon observes, Erhard believes we must make the world "our context rather than our condition." Consequently, consciousness is everything; distinctions of wealth and power nothing. The upshot — echoing John Lennon's Vietnam proclamation to '60s radicals, "War is over if you want it" — is simple: If enough people believe hunger is gone, it will be gone."

By Alan Truscott

Shakespeare might have been taking account of bridge rather than Cleopatra when he observed that custom cannot "take in infinite variety." Even players of great experience regularly encounter situations that are new to them, and when they do they must avoid routine thinking.

Many experts, perhaps a majority, would miss the unusual play required on the diagrammed deal.

The obvious contract of four spades was reached briskly, and West led a club. South won with the club, drew trumps, and cashed the club.

Obviously the contract is easily made if East has the diamond ace. If West has that card South's only substantial chance is to make use of the hearts. The routine way to do this is to lead the suit from the closed hand for a finesse. This succeeds automatically if West has both king and queen of hearts. If not, he may have a chance to duck: As the cards lie it may make the error of returning a low diamond.

Instead South made the unusual play of the ace of hearts followed by a small heart. This would have been just as effective if West had held the heart honors, and it rated to give East a problem: if he held just one honor: Putting up the queen from an original holding of Q x x or Q x x x, for example,

would have been very difficult. If West won the second heart trick he would be forced to make a helpful return and the contract would be safe.

With the actual heart distribution it might seem that South was doomed, for East could win and return the queen or nine of diamonds to give the defense four tricks. But South had an unexpected bonus. East assumed that South must have a singleton heart to play the suit in such fashion, and played low. This assumption was right, for it would have prevented declarer from establishing a heart trick. As it was, South scored the heart nine and brought home the game.

Rams Beat Steelers, 10-7, on Haden's Pass; Chargers Triumph on Last Play in Overtime

Game Played In Heavy Mud

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Pat Haden threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Willie Miller to lead the Los Angeles Rams to a 10-7 mud-soaked victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

The Rams pulled out the game with a 56-yard, 8-play drive that was led by a 26-yard run by John Elway. The drive came on a 36-yard touchdown pass to Miller. The Rams then drove to the Steelers' 10-yard line, but a punt by Mike Webster ended the drive.

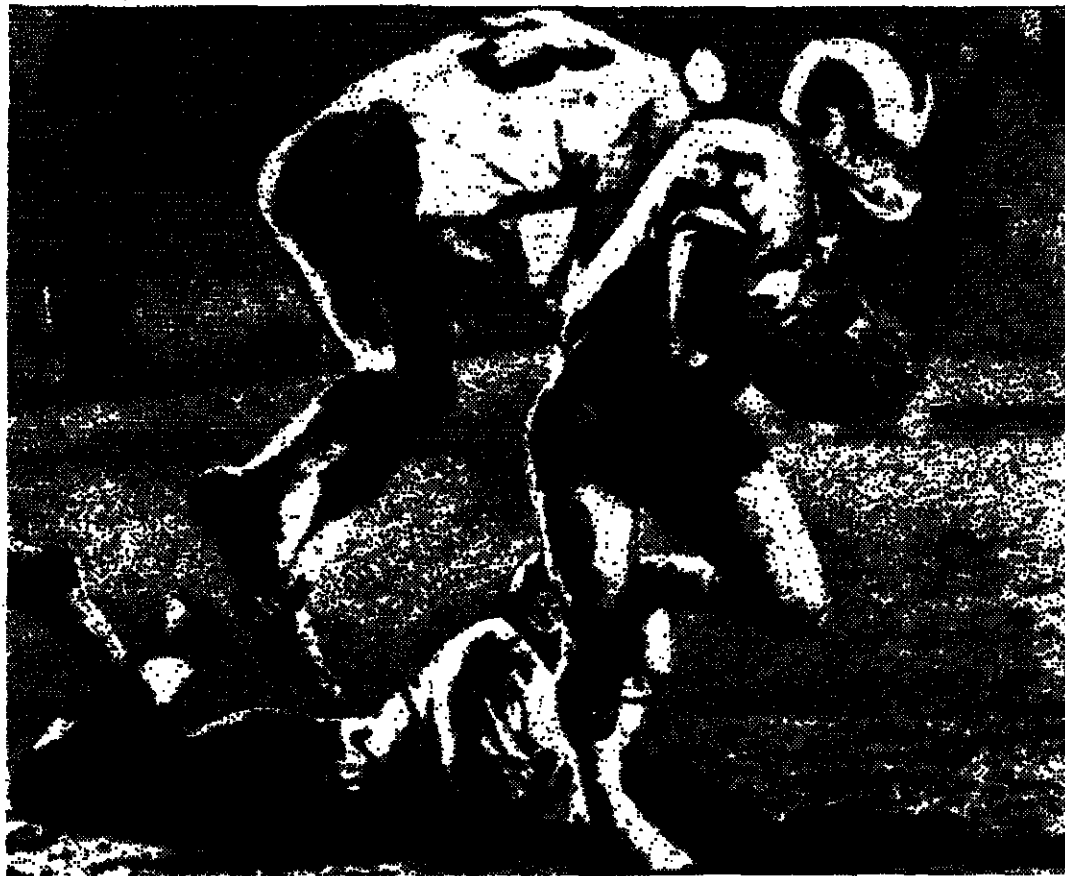
The Steelers took a 7-0 lead on a 36-yard touchdown pass to Lynn Swann in the third period, but the Rams trimmed the lead to 7-3 when Frank Corral kicked a 37-yard field goal.

The victory gave the Rams a 9-2 record and allowed them to keep a lead over the Steelers in the AFC West. Pittsburgh, which entered the game with the best record in the AFC Central at two games, lost to the Rams.

The game was played under horrendous conditions and in unseasonably cold weather of about 40 degrees. The Coliseum's natural grass turf was chewed up badly Saturday during the Southern California state college football game between USC and Stanford.

The Rams' defense was superb, holding the Steelers to 14 first downs and 100 yards. The Rams' offense, led by Elway, was more effective, scoring on three of their first four drives.

The Rams' defense was superb, holding the Steelers to 14 first downs and 100 yards. The Rams' offense, led by Elway, was more effective, scoring on three of their first four drives.



Eluding two defenders, Willie Miller of the Los Angeles Rams carries a 10-yard pass from Pat Haden into the end zone for the touchdown that defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Mystery of the Lost KO Punch Seems Elementary to Holmes

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS (NYT) — With one punch, Larry Holmes had put the knockout back into the heavyweight championship and now, wrapped in his red and white bathrobe, he is sitting behind the microphones in the interview room, waiting for the questions to begin.

Somebody handed him a plastic cup of what was more foam than beer and he shook his head, saying, "Who taught you to bartend?"

Then he realized that the cup also was leaking. "Don't even get a decent cup," Holmes said with a grin. "Cup got a hole in it."

Life's like that for Holmes, who has to follow Muhammad Ali.

It has happened to other heavyweights. Ezzard Charles had to follow Joe Louis, Floyd Patterson had to follow Rocky Marciano, to name two. But they were not burdened by having to share the stage with their popular predecessor. Holmes not only has to impose his imprint on his opponents, he also has to brand his identity on a populace that does not want to let go of Ali as its champion.

Who Did Knees Fight?

But the populace had to be impressed with that one punch by Holmes that destroyed Alfredo Evangelista in the seventh round Friday night. In boxing, one punch is worth a thousand poems.

Not since Ali, using a windmill windup, pummeled Poor Richard Dunn in Munich in 1976 had there been a knockout, much less a knockout over six previous heavy-weight title fights, a total of 96 standup rounds by standup boxers, if not standup comics.

But with one punch, a crashing right hand that kept the husky Spaniard with the blank stare on the canvas for about 45 seconds, Holmes demanded respect. About 18 months ago Ali had not been



Larry Holmes

many more places than the WBA does.

Ali is talking retirement now. When he was at Caesar's Palace for the tribute to Joe Louis last week, he had a brief conversation with Holmes in which, according to the WBC champion, Ali indicated he would retire soon, probably early next year.

"I asked him when he was going to fight me," Holmes reports. "He told me he'd never fight me, so I asked him why don't he quit and he told me, 'I will when I'm ready.'"

Two Major Needs

But inevitably, an Ali-Holmes showdown will materialize, even if Ali has to come out of a brief retirement. The money will be too good for him to pass up. So will the stage. Ali will always need a stage as much as he will need money.

And even if he were to lose to Holmes, which many boxing people suspect he would now, he would instantly start plotting to win the title for a fourth time.

"Holmes is a good fighter," says Gil Clancy, the Madison Square Garden matchmaker. "He still does some amateurish things like not knowing his distance when he's punching but he would beat Ali now. Not knock him out, but he'd beat him."

Holmes might even try to show up Ali with his Holmes Hustle, a take-off on the Ali Shuffle that he displayed against Evangelista in the fourth round. His gloves low, Holmes was snapping jabs from his hip during his dance, resembling a picador more than a matador against the Spanish bull. But he should not try to be Muhammad Ali; being Larry Holmes is good enough. Whenever he acts like Ali, he only reminds everyone of the man he has to follow.

Holmes has to remember he is not Ali and never will be. Neither will anybody else.

Rookie's Catch Edges Chiefs

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Rookie John Jefferson caught a 14-yard pass from Dan Fouts while lying on his back in the end zone on the final play of overtime here yesterday to give the San Diego Chargers a 20-17 National Football League victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The victory — San Diego's third in a row — kept alive the Chargers' faint playoff hopes.

Both teams made errors in overtime. Kansas City's Arnold Morado fumbled away the ball on San Diego's 17 when he was hit. San Diego then drove the length of the field only to have Lydell Mitchell fumble on the Chiefs' 4. Kansas City was unable to move the ball and San Diego took possession with just two minutes left in the extra period.

Starting at the Chiefs' 48, Fouts took the Chargers in for the score in seven plays. He apparently disdained the try for a field goal as he used up all the time on the clock for his touchdown to Jefferson.

Kansas City sent the game into overtime when Jan Stenerud's 47-yard field goal hit the cross bar and shattered over to tie the game at 23-23.

Despite his fumble, Mitchell was the running star of the game with 144 yards in 29 carries and became the 11th leading rusher in NFL history, passing Ken Willard by reaching 6,155 career yards.

Colts 17, Seahawks 14

At Seattle, Ron Lee ran 14 yards for a touchdown and Bert Jones passed 12 yards to Glenn Doughty for another to lead the Baltimore Colts to a 17-14 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

Lee's scoring run with 8:20 left in the fourth quarter gave the Colts a 17-14 lead. The three-play, 20-yard drive was set up when a Baltimore punt bounced off Seattle's Ken Gaddis and was recovered by the Colts' Stu O'Dell.

Baltimore had taken a 10-7 lead in the second quarter on Toni Linhart's 22-yard field goal.

David Sims scored both Seattle touchdowns on runs of 44 yards and one yard, his ninth and 10th touchdowns. Sims, playing in his first game since he injured a knee three weeks ago, finished with 106 yards rushing on 14 carries.

Jones left the game early in the fourth quarter, apparently having injured a tender right shoulder. He completed 12 of 17 passes for 128 yards.

Paulen Fighting Ban on Israel At Asian Games

BANGKOK, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Adrian Paulen, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, flew into Bangkok today and began discussions with officials of the Asian Games about their ban on participation by Israel.

Paulen said earlier that the IAAF would not back down from its stand that if Israel is not allowed to compete, the IAAF will withdraw its sanction of the event and any of Japan taking part will be banned from all international meetings, including the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

The Asian Games Federation has banned Israel from taking part in the Games "for security reasons." The 12-day games, which in past years have been financed largely by Japan, this year are being financed by Arab states.

Paulen said he would continue a solution could be worked out. But Othman Al-Saad, secretary general of the Arab Sports Federation, said the decision to ban Israel must not be reversed despite pressure from the international federation.

Several of Asia's best athletes, including those from the key country of the prohibition on hand checking — the use of hands on an opponent's body, usually around the hips, to restrict his mobility — had on the game of pro basketball.

"We find that excessive roughness has declined sharply and the game has opened up," said Larry O'Brien, commissioner of the National Basketball Association, who authorized a preliminary evaluation of those two major changes based on the first 100 games of the season.

"Unquestionably, the changes are working out better than we could ever have anticipated this early in the season," O'Brien said.

When the changes were announced at the board of governors meeting last June, it was feared that the presence of an extra official combined with tighter restrictions on defensive tactics would turn the NBA game into a parade of fouls.

Games would drag on and on as players marched from foul line to foul line, the essence of the sport as a ballet of constant motion would be lost.

Study for League

Those fears have not been realized, according to the study made for the NBA by the Elias Sports Bureau and made public this week.

In the first 100 games of the 902-game regular season, an average of 54.9 fouls were called on the two teams. That is an increase of just one foul a game from last year's average of 53.9. And the length of games has increased by only one minute to an average of 2 hours, 5 minutes, from last year's 2:04.

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Wallace Francis of the Atlanta Falcons kicks up his heels in joy and claps his hands in thanksgiving after the trick-play winning touchdown against the New Orleans Saints.

Falcons Win With Sandlot Play

From Wire Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13 — It looked as if Steve Bartkowski had simply thrown the ball up for grabs, but it was a carefully designed, frequently practiced play that gave the Atlanta Falcons a last-second 20-17 National Football League victory over the New Orleans Saints.

"It was one shot in a million," said the Saints' coach, Dick Nolan, ruefully reviewing the play that wiped out what seemed to be certain victory for his team.

With 19 seconds left in the game yesterday and the Saints leading, 17-13, Bartkowski dropped back from his own 43-yard line and lofted the ball to the 10, where three Falcons and three defenders were clustered.

An Atlanta wide receiver, Wal-

lace Francis, tapped the ball out of the crowd to Alfred Jackson, who took the ball and ran in for the touchdown. The play is called "Big Ben Right," and is designed to take advantage of an NFL rule change, which now permits two offensive players to touch a forward pass consecutively.

"On the winning touchdown, there was no primary receiver," said Atlanta's coach, Leeman Bennett. "We just batted the ball around and hoped someone could catch it."

But Bartkowski and the receivers involved in the play said they have had it in the playbook all year and practice it regularly.

"We lined up three receivers on one side — Billy Ryckman, Wallace and Francis," said Bartkowski. "I tried to get the ball to Wally to tip the ball back to Ryckman."

Instead, Jackson came up with the tip and the touchdown.

The touchdown capped a 17-point Atlanta rally in the second half.

For the afternoon, Bartkowski was 16-33-1 passing for 218 yards, but 176 of those yards came on a 10-17-1 fourth-quarter performance. Before he was warned to his task, the Falcons were able to muster only two field goals by Tim Mazzetti — one for 22 yards in the second quarter, and one for 32 in the third.

New Orleans got its points on a 21-yard field goal by Steve Mike-Mayer in the first quarter, a 1-yard plunge by fullback Tony Galbreath in the second quarter and another second-quarter score on a 14-yard pass from Archie Manning to tight end Henry Chiles.

Vikings Try to Humiliate Page Again

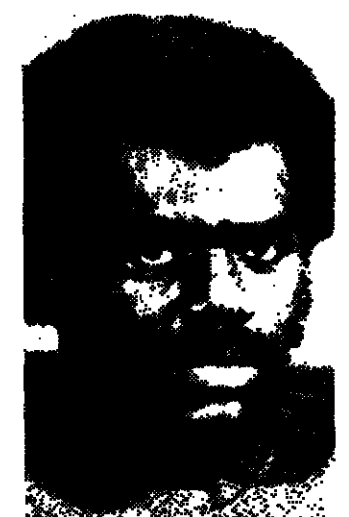
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 13 (AP) — Alan Page returned to Metropolitan Stadium yesterday to face his old teammates, and despite the smile on his face and friendliness in his voice, the bitterness was evident.

He was bitter not only for the way in which he was released by the Minnesota Vikings in October — on waivers — but upset by the fact that Chuck Goodrum, the man assigned to keep Page out of Fran Tarkenton's hair all day, had received a game ball.

Asked if he felt there was any significance in that, Page replied: "Sure. Why did they give me a game ball to someone who blocked me if I was so bad they had to let me go in the first place?"

"They were just trying to embarrass me one last time," Page, the only defensive player in the history of the National Football League to win the most valuable player award, played slightly more than 11 seasons with the Vikings before he was waived to Chicago.

He became expendable this year because Minnesota's coach, Bud Grant, felt he "wasn't making the plays."



Alan Page

Hogwash, said Page, and hogwash, agreed a few Viking players.

Page played well, if not spectacularly, yesterday as the Vikings won, 17-14. He had few unassisted tackles, two assists and was credited with forcing a fumble.

Goodrum had help in blocking Page from Mick Tingelhoff,

the veteran Minnesota center, a fact that was noticed by the 33-year old defensive tackle.

"I got the impression they wanted to find out if I could still play in this league," Page said of the double-teaming. "It happened for about five plays and then they went back to their normal routine."

There was no doubt in Goodrum's mind that Page can still play.

"Alan plays with great intensity, always has," Goodrum said. "He didn't do anything different. When you've played for 12 years, you don't have to try new moves. He's effective already."

Asked if he felt he played a great game, one worthy of a game ball, Goodrum said: "Nope. I approached it as just another game. I don't feel I had a great game. I did what I was supposed to do. It's like when you write an exceptional story. That's what you get paid for isn't it?"

Despite his bitterness, Page is not unhappy. "I'm happy," he said. "I would rather be here now [in the Chicago locker room] than over there. Here I'm appreciated and treated as more than a piece of meat."

NBA Finds 2 New Rules Cut Roughness

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — What effects have the move to three referees and the enforcement of the prohibition on hand checking — the use of hands on an opponent's body, usually around the hips, to restrict his mobility — had on the game of pro basketball?

"We find that excessive roughness has declined sharply and the game has opened up," said Larry O'Brien, commissioner of the National Basketball Association, who authorized a preliminary evaluation of those two major changes based on the first 100 games of the season.

Unquestionably, the changes are working out better than we could ever have anticipated this early in the season," O'Brien said.

When the changes were announced at the board of governors meeting last June, it was feared that the presence of an extra official combined with tighter restrictions on defensive tactics would turn the NBA game into a parade of fouls.

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small considering players, coaches and officials had just one exhibition season to get used to the changes.

Daily Improvement

Scoring has risen, by about 10 points a game. That may reflect the edge given to offensive players by the ban on hand checking. But free throws have accounted for 20.7 percent of all points scored this season — the same percentage as last year.

"The scoring is a little higher, but this will change as NBA players

readjust to playing defense as they did in college," predicted Joe Axelson, president of the Kansas City Kings and chairman of the NBA's rules committee.

Hand checking has come and gone and is not missed by anyone except poor defensive players," said Axelson. "The three-referee system is getting better every day. If the present trend continues, by the All-Star break there will be fewer foul calls than under the old system."

The changes are not without their critics. Several coaches have complained that under the three-referee system, the most experienced officials work the midcourt area and does not get a clear view of the action under the basket, where most off-the-ball fouls occur.

Still others have their doubts about the three-referee setup because they feel the league does not have enough competent officials to fill out the required number of three-man crews.

By the same token, others argue that the extra official has made each referee's job that much easier by reducing each man's area of responsibility. Three men can cover the court better than two, they say.

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NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	10	3	0	.769	171	109
Akron	8	5	0	.615	154	124
NY Jets	6	5	3	.538	149	149
Baltimore	6	6	0	.500	145	154
Buffalo	3	8	0	.273	116	222

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	9	2	0	.818	156	119
Houston	7	4	0	.636	153	128
Cleveland	5	6	0	.455	146	158
Cincinnati	1	10	0	.091	106	194

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	7	4	0	.636	150	144
Oakland	6	6	0	.500	145	153
Seattle	5	6	0	.455	133	152
San Diego	4	6	0	.409	126	158
Kansas City	2	9	0	.182	104	207

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	8	3	0	.727	159	149
Dallas	7	4	0	.636	144	144
Philadelphia	6	6	0	.500	144	144
NY Giants	5	6	0	.455	139	150
St. Louis	3	8	0	.273	124	213

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Green Bay	7	4	0	.636	140	119
Minnesota	7	4	0	.636	133	114
Tampa Bay	7	4	0	.636	144	128
Seattle	4	7	0	.364	144	200
Winnipeg	3	8	0	.273	111	214

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Los Angeles	9	2	0	.818	176	130
Atlanta	7	4	0	.636	145	144
New Orleans	5	6	0	.455	134	158
San Francisco	1	10	0	.091	111	225

SEATTLE'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver 19, Cleveland 7						
Houston 24, New England 23						
Atlanta 16, New York Giants 13 (ot)						
Philadelphia 17, New York Jets 7						
San Francisco 24, Denver 20						
Minnesota 17, Chicago 14						
Atlanta 18, New Orleans 17						
Dallas 42, Green Bay 14						
St. Louis 14, San Francisco 10						
Baltimore 17, Seattle 14						
San Diego 20, Kansas City 23 (ot)						
Los Angeles 19, Pittsburgh 16						

MAINE'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Oakland at Cincinnati						

McEnroe Crushes Gullikson in Final

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (UPI) — John McEnroe won the Stockholm Open tennis tournament today by beating Tim Gullikson, 6-2, 6-2.

Although McEnroe's victory was less spectacular than his semifinal upset of Bjorn Borg yesterday, there were few flaws in his powerful serve-and-volley game. McEnroe was seeded third.

Gullikson served more aces and fewer double faults than McEnroe, but the victor gained with his blazing cross-court and passing shots.

He took the only service breaks in the 70-minute match, in the fourth and eighth games of both sets.

Nearly Broken

McEnroe was close to losing service in the seventh game, going to deuce three times before holding. But he came back to blank Gullikson on his service, capturing the first set in the eighth.

By the second set, Gullikson, also a serve-and-volley player, was clearly worried by McEnroe's vicious service returns. But when he tried staying at the baseline, Gullikson rallied long or hit into the net.

In the fourth game of the second set, Gullikson double faulted once, served three aces and went to deuce five times before McEnroe finally got the break with a passing shot, his sixth in the game.

Gullikson, of Norwegian descent, was the clear crowd favorite.

McEnroe fell into disfavor during the tournament after several ill-tempered displays, but was subdued in the final. He said that he was trying to control his outbursts because they disturbed his concentration.

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